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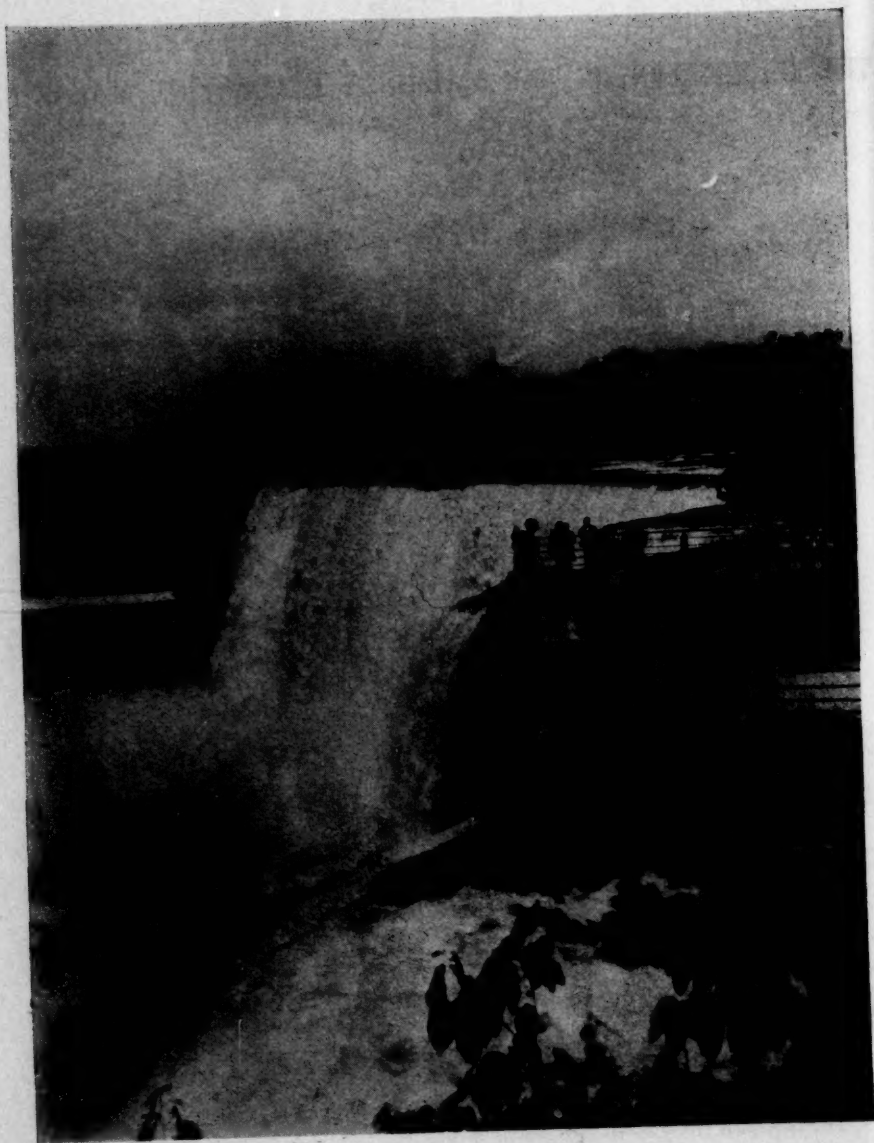
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THE FAMED AND PICTURESQUE NIAGARA FALLS IN NEW YORK STATE

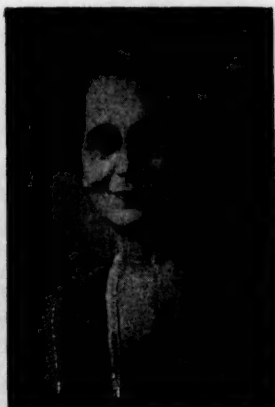
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The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

AS we approach this New Year of 1952 let us think of the months and days to come in an optimistic manner. It is so easy to feel that we are swamped by the many problems facing us, but we pray, and we must have the faith to believe, that this year can be much better for us than appears on the surface. Let us always work and live for America and eternally be on guard to defend our Constitution and our way of life.

May I urge each one of you before you join or sponsor any new organization which appears in your town or city first to find out *who* is behind the movement and what those men or women stand for. If you are in doubt, write to our own National Defense office, and as a member of our Society you will be given the information. Many fine Americans have already been caught in the web of subversive organizations simply because they did not take the time or trouble to inquire. Remember that subversive organizations have fine titles, and usually the word "peace" is in the background. Never be deluded by the name.

It is difficult to realize that at present only twenty-six States require loyalty oaths of all public school teachers, so states Dr. E. Edmund Reutter, Jr., in his book, "The School Administrator and Subversive Activities." Dr. Reutter further points out that only six States specifically say that Communists are not to be permitted to teach. Does your State require the loyalty oath of your public school teachers? If not, what will you do about it?

January and February are the months when delegates and alternates are elected for our Continental Congress. Before election takes place ascertain if those members proposed for election are reasonably sure that they will be able to attend. Will all Regents be certain that our Credential Blanks are properly and fully prepared?

Many Chapters allocate their funds this month. Please always keep in mind that D. A. R. money is for D. A. R. projects. By this time it is hoped that all Chapters have made plans or already executed them so that they may send suitable contributions for both our Building Completion Fund and our Tower at Valley Forge. These are obligations to ourselves and to our National Society. The quicker these debts together with the interest are liquidated, the sooner we can go forward through our splendid committees and be of ever greater service to our communities and to our nation.

Affectionately,

Margaret E. Patton
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Don't Sell America Short

Ye who live 'neath the Star Spangled Banner—
In the land where Freedom was born—
Lift your voice in a swelling Hosannah
To the bright glowing dawn of the morn.
Let not discord or rumor dismay you
Or storm clouds your vision distort,
Think wisely before they betray you
And don't sell America short.

Remember the ones gone before you
The toil and trouble they bore,
With hardship and labor,
Each helping his neighbor,
'Til our land reached from mountain to shore.
Keep the bright torch of Freedom undying—
Liberty's spirit shall be your support—
All fear of enslavement defying,
But don't sell America short.

This land that nourished and fed us,
Is the grandest place under the sun,
The sons she has reared who have led us,
Have each left some progress begun.
The good they conceived let us finish.
This land is the world's last resort.
Let not our effort or spirit diminish
And don't sell America short.

—Alfred B. Garges

The Clock of Time

The clock of Time has marked its days and years,
And left a heritage of great men's dreams—
Dreams of achievement and of better ways
For men to live, unfettered by dark fears.

Since Franklin's birth in staid old Boston town
Two centuries and more have passed away,
And yet today we marvel how this man
Could in such varied fields gain world renown.

Franklin, world citizen and author, too,
Wise statesmen, scientist, and diplomat,
Now after years and centuries have passed,
We pause in reverence to honor you.

Your wisdom launched our nation on its way.
Oh, how we need the like of you today!

—Jewell Faver (Mrs. Neil) Glass
LaGrange Chapter, D. A. R.
State Editor and State Press
Relations Chairman for Georgia

What Is a World Citizen?

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

A HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENT signing herself Mary G— wrote me some time ago from Maryland:

"Our English class is studying 'World Citizens.' We would like your opinion on the following questions: What is a world citizen? Who are some world citizens?"

Apart from wondering why a class supposed to be studying the structure, composition and literature of the English language should be studying something else, what shall one answer Mary G?

I am afraid the "world citizen" is like the purple cow. I have never seen one; I hardly hope to see one; and unless further convinced, I'd rather see than be one.

To begin with, what is a citizen?

The word originates with the word "city," a citizen being an inhabitant of a city, enjoying its freedoms and privileges as distinguished from a foreigner, or alien, not entitled to its franchises. As units of government were extended, a citizen came to be a person owing allegiance to the government of a state and entitled to reciprocal protection from it.

Every citizen in politically advanced countries is not only entitled to its protection of his life, liberty and lawfully gained property but is also vested with political rights and responsibilities.

The first implication in the word "citizen" is therefore that of domicile, home. Obviously a rolling stone is not a "world citizen." He is a no-citizen, a perpetual alien, a man without a country. When young Garry Davis decided to relinquish his American citizenship to become a world citizen, he very soon found himself a citizen of nowhere.

Citizenship implies relations with a community and with a government. And since there is no world government, no super-national world state, there is no existing possibility of world citizenship. The term merely represents a wish dream, or a myth.

But would it be possible—or desirable?

Those who promote it do so in the interests of world peace. They argue, and logically, that divided warmaking powers in the hands of sovereign states make war

an ever-present menace and possibility. But I think they are over-optimistic about the price, even in terms of peace, of achieving a world state, and about the cost and likelihood of its maintenance.

The nearest thing to a world state that ever existed—the Roman Empire—was created by a long-drawn-out series of conquests; maintained itself only by further unremitting military expeditions to suppress rebellions and "enforce peace"; and finally broke up with a crash that plunged its world into darkness and a perpetual devil's brew of bandit wars.

Now, when people talk as glibly as they often do of a world state, it seems to me they fail to face the fact that no world state is at all likely to be created or maintained except by force—the force of one powerful state imposing its will on others. The International Communist Party and the Soviet Union are genuinely bent on creating a world state, but they are logical enough to know that it will not come about through universal voluntary agreement but will have to be imposed, through the subversion of existing social orders and by external force. Certainly no world state could be created before the United States and the Soviet Union fought it out to determine what sort of social and legal order the world state should be. Neither, except in defeat and under dictation, would agree to the premises of the other—and states must be founded on premises. Such a world state would have to be perpetually policed by armies; human freedoms would have to be suppressed and human cultures leveled—for a culture is a mark of differentiation.

The plain reality is that the world, in terms of culture, civilization and consciousness, is not "One World."

And to try to make it one, against all the realities of life and nature, is far more likely to awake the spirit of rebellion than the spirit of harmony.

What really cements peoples together is not a nation's statutes. These but reflect the civilization, the common way of life, the common state of consciousness and conscience. And a person can truly be a

citizen of only a country and civilization he has made his own—as much a part of himself as his breathing.

But one cannot make oneself a consciously living part of all the nations and civilizations of mankind. No one can. International communists, who originally tried to do so—to make themselves part of the mythical “world proletariat”—simply had to discover a substitute motherland, and found it in the Soviet Union.

To be specific and personal, I have the greatest sympathy for India and other Oriental countries, and readily acknowledge the greatness of their cultures. Nor do I claim any superiority for the West. For what seem to us to be superiorities are apparently balanced by some subtle law of compensation. But what I do know is that my consciousness is not Indian, or Hindu, or Chinese, and not all the sympathies I may feel will make it so—any more than years of British education could make Mr. Nehru into an Englishman.

I do not want to Americanize other people, nor do I think it possible or desirable. The very fact that I recognize profound differences between the civilizations and states of consciousness of the world makes me the opposite of an imperialist, however much imperialism may be dressed up in the garments of uplift and altruism. But neither do I wish my country to be de-Americanized to suit some universal pattern that is bound to be superficial because it can have no roots.

I have resided for years in Europe, full of wonder and admiration for the differentiated achievements of its many nations, and finding innumerable points of contact with most of them. But I never was a citizen, in fact or in spirit, of any country but my own. For I have never been able, for one thing, really to think or to express myself with the best of my mind in any language other than the one I have lived and thought in, and my mental and emotional orientation is American. And this is certainly not unique to me. Almost no writer—I can think of only two exceptions, and neither of them was absolutely first-rate—has ever been able to write with even approximately the same distinction in two languages.

Now it is surely worth noting that the writers and other artists who have attained

universal recognition are precisely those who are most deeply rooted and immersed in their *own* culture. There was never a writer more English than Shakespeare, more Italian than Dante, more German than Goethe, more Russian than Dostoevski, or more American than Mark Twain. Yet these are those who have best been able to communicate universally, to all mankind. If anything is great enough, good enough, profound enough, true enough, it reaches up to tower above many nations and many cultures. But, like a tree, the height an artist can attain is in direct proportion to the depth to which his roots go down into native soil. Man, like the universe itself, is limited. And those who nourish themselves on the traditions, aspirations, revelations and observations of their own peoples are the most robust.

I have observed, also, that an avowed universal love of “humanity” often covers an incapacity really to love anyone or anything with passion and devotion. Prof. Sigmund Freud observed this as a symptom of psychoneurosis. It was patently obvious in the case of the traitor, Fuchs—the betrayer of atomic secrets to the Russians. The abstract concern with “Humanity” (with a capital H) offers a form of escape. There is always something one can do for one’s own family, one’s own community, one’s own country. But the doing involves coming to grips with real problems and difficulties, and involves real duties and sacrifices. There is precious little anyone can do personally for Humanity at Large, and to transfer one’s fidelities to an abstraction is one way of avoiding all obligations to one’s fellow human beings.

I write this because it is in the fashion today to decry patriotism as a factor dividing mankind. Nationalism based on an inbred sense of superiority and contempt for others—the aliens, the outsiders—is, indeed, a vicious danger to peace. But patriotism as love of country is actually a feeling shared by all peoples, and though this feeling is directed to various objects, it is a feeling that binds mankind. For only a patriot can understand another patriot, as only a lover can understand lovers. Precisely because I love my country I appreciate the love of others for *their* countries. Precisely because I regard my coun-

(Continued on page 18)

Youthful Drug Addiction

BY HARRY J. ANSLINGER

U. S. Commissioner of Narcotics

FOR at least two decades before about 1945, there were in our country very few names of individuals under investigation below the age of 21 in connection with the use of narcotics. By 1946 the situation was changing, and 3% of the addicts treated by the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, for the cure of drug addiction, were under 21 years of age. Today, 18% are under 21.

The largest age group of addicts admitted to Lexington in 1950, however, was that between 21-30, which constituted 48% of all admissions.

Many factors are contributing to this triple menace to the physical, mental and moral faculties of our young people. As everyone knows, there has been a phenomenal rise in juvenile delinquency. This is a fertile field for the cultivation of drug addiction. Traffickers, ever alert for customers, have been quick to recognize this, and have turned to juvenile delinquents as a new and ready source of "users."

Nearly all juveniles who become drug addicts come from homes where there is

- (1) Inadequate parental control;
- (2) A lack of moral and ethical values;
- (3) A total disregard of human personality and personal responsibility.

The addiction follows in the wake of the wave of juvenile delinquency and does not usually precede it. This is true at least in most of the cases coming to our attention. Crime breeds drug addiction, and drug addiction breeds crime. It is a vicious circle.

As early as 1940 the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics warned that some increase in drug addiction could be expected in the postwar period unless strenuous measures were taken. Warnings went unheeded.

A wave of juvenile drug addiction followed World War I; in fact as early as 1916 figures of the New York Court of Special Sessions showed 28.27% of the addicts were under 21; and 9% of the addicts under treatment in New York City then were in the age group 15-19.

Small penalties and what sometimes seems to be extreme solicitude on the part of the courts for the rights of criminals are other major contributing factors in the recent rise in drug addiction. The following is quoted from the *Bulletin* of the St. Louis Medical Society, March 1915 issue:

"* * * We quote a headline from a recent newspaper story:

"'Couple gets 5 years for dope peddling.'

"Five years. And they may be free in 2, or 2½, or 3 years. Free to go back to where they cached the \$270,000 they made in 6 months selling heroin. For a couple who had murdered the souls and minds and futures of kids; who had helped rob them of the opportunity to grow into healthy, happy, ambitious citizens of a community where they could walk proudly with their fellows—5 years.

"This is in no sense an indictment of the judge who pronounced sentence, for—again we quote—this was 'the maximum time the court could impose.' If 5 years constitute the maximum time that a judge is permitted to put away these termites of our social structure, then it is high time that the lawmakers reexamine relative values. If spies, saboteurs, and other traitors to our country can be given life sentences, then those who would sabotage the children upon whom the Nation's future depends should be given life sentences. If a murderer can be given the electric chair, then those who create thieves, murderers, and prostitutes deserve no less. Something drastic should be done to protect the kids."

The main reason that narcotic trafficking and consequent addiction flourishes like the green bay tree in certain districts is because the peddlers of narcotic drugs are lightly dealt with by the courts. In districts where peddlers get heavy sentences you do not find much trafficking.

The Federal Bureau of Narcotics makes 5,000 arrests in a year, and by the time the cases are processed they can start on another campaign to arrest the first of the same violators who are back in business.

If they would get a minimum of five years for the second offense and ten years for the third, conditions would be immeasurably improved. Now they get an average sentence of about 18 months for Federal narcotic law violations. The passage of H. R. 3490, now pending before the U. S. Congress to increase penalties against Federal narcotic law violators, and the passage of similar State legislation, would do more to protect the youth from narcotic addiction than anything else I could suggest.

The Penalty Provisions of the Uniform State Narcotic Drug Act must be stiffened. Just recently the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, New Jersey, Connecticut, Oklahoma and Louisiana led the way and enacted this commendable legislation. All other States should do the same without delay.

Fortunately, the increase in narcotic addiction is not general throughout all sections of the country, but is confined mostly to certain segments and certain neighborhoods in some of the largest cities. Then, too, in drawing any conclusions about the proportion of increase of addiction in the younger age groups, it is well to keep in mind that addicted persons in this category are much more likely to be detected, and to be amenable to treatment, and to be forced by their families to take cures than the more mature addicts who not only lack every sort of supervision but are also incapable of forcing themselves to undergo treatment for their addiction, and will almost never complete a cure unless placed under some form of compulsion by law enforcement authorities. Older addicts are more adept at concealing their addiction than the novice, and most frequently have cut loose from all family ties.

The high profit which may be realized by the narcotics peddler establishes a strong motive, and this is another difficulty. In most districts, the price of morphine ranges from slightly less than \$1 to as high as \$8 a grain, and heroin may go higher.

The criminal element engaged in this evil business is cunning, ingenious and ruthless. Unless thwarted by enforcement officials, their profits are fantastic, and the devastation they leave on the health and morals of any community is incalculable. The public should be fully aware of this ominous threat to their peace and safety and lend every effort to their local and

State and Federal officials in apprehending every violator of the narcotic laws.

For many years an endeavor has been made to have police departments in the larger cities having an acute addiction problem set up specialized narcotic squads to arrest the smaller peddlers, and this has been done in several localities.

This leaves the Federal Government free to concentrate its major efforts on traffickers who operate on a large scale, and on channeling medical supplies. With its force of only 190 men to cover the entire United States—or one agent for each 800,000 of the population—it can readily be seen that the ordinary police work of narcotic law enforcement such as the detection and apprehension of the many petty street peddlers and the even greater number of those improperly possessing narcotics, cannot be adequately performed by Federal officers. State cooperation is highly essential to a reasonably adequate system of narcotic law enforcement, and the several States of the Union have a serious obligation to perform in doing their proper part in the suppression of this evil.

Moreover, the enforcement officials of the Federal Government, and also the enforcement officers of the several States, are entitled to the enactment of all laws, by the United States and by the several States, which will aid these officials in the performance of their duties. They are entitled to every legal weapon which Congress and the State Legislatures can supply. An aroused public opinion demanded and got a Lindbergh Law which practically eliminated kidnapping. Not for long will America tolerate juvenile narcotic addiction. The punishment will be made to fit the crime, and sales to minors will thus be stopped.

Even when supplied with such weapons, there is still a Herculean task in meeting the difficulties inherent in the problem itself. No State Legislator when fully informed on the narcotic problem will refrain from enacting the needed legislation.

The United States Delegation to the United Nations Commission recently completed the Sixth Session in New York, where an agreement was reached on principles to limit the production of opium to medical and scientific needs. The producing coun-

(Continued on page 18)

Conserve Our Resources

BY REVA BECK BOSONE

Member of Congress from Utah

IT was written in the beginning that man, by the sweat of his brow, must earn his bread. And therein is a notice that we have a responsibility to those who are still to come—a mandate to pass on to succeeding generations certain basic goods which are ours to use but not ours to destroy.

During the Great Depression of a score of years ago

When millions of us had lost our jobs—I was not afraid;

When millions of us lost our savings—I was not afraid;

When millions of us were faced with the loss of our homes—I was not afraid;

But when the drought came I was afraid;

When the green trees turned brown and died—

When the green pastures became fields of dust—

When the streams did not run water—

When the wheat did not grow—

When the cattle died a tortuous death of starvation and thirst or a merciful death by a bullet from their owner—

When all these things happened—yes, indeed, I was afraid.

A nation may go bankrupt but man will build a new nation on the ruins of the old.

A whole economy may be destroyed but man will build a new economy to replace the old.

Man may lose his freedom but he will make for himself a new freedom more stable than the old.

Man may lose everything he has built up over the centuries, but by the sweat of his brow he will build anew—providing that grubstake which God gave him—green lands and clear water—still remain.

But let man lose that grubstake—and he himself is lost.

Nations and civilizations have withstood political, military and economic catastrophe but no nation has ever outlived its natural resources.

Lest I be misunderstood by what I mean when I say "conservation," I shall define it for you.

Our problem deals with two kinds of resources—those of which utilization means eventual depletion, and those in which utilization with proper management can go on indefinitely.

For definition, therefore, I accept the words of two leaders in these respective fields: James Boyd, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, who says:

"We share the conviction that conservation is the wise use of our resources, not the defeatist approach that involves leaving the materials in the ground unused."

And Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, who says:

"Water is the gauge for a utilization program. We can and should, if necessary, harvest our replaceable resources up to a point short of endangering our water values; to go further would be fatal."

And so we have our problems set out for us—the one where eventual depletion is certain; the other where the eventual depletion is suicide. And in the background is a growing population not only in this country but in the world—a growing population ready to utilize more minerals, more food, more land.

Our present national emergency is emphasizing our need for a forthright and fearless policy of conservation. We must increase our efforts, not relax them. The spruce bark beetle which is killing millions of acres of forests, the weed Halogeton, which is killing thousands of our sheep on the western ranges, the ravages of flood and drought will not mark time while we prepare our military defenses. Our minerals and our manpower have problems that will not wait. We will make additional demands upon all of our resources and we must at least match these demands or suffer the consequences.

Our defense effort has again focused the spotlight on something which we chose to ignore during the postwar readjustment—the matter of wasting human resources. Our draft boards call 100 of our boys who should be at the peak of health and vigor—and only 50 of these are fit for military

service. Think of it! The richest, the strongest, the best fed, and best educated nation in the whole world can muster only half its strength.

I hope that once the present military crisis is over, the Civilian Conservation Corps can be revived and once again we can take up the task of saving our natural resources and building up the minds and bodies and abilities of our young men at the same time. I can't prove this by statistics, but I know that many of the boys who hit the beaches at Normandy or who manned the bulldozers and ran the draglines on the Pacific Islands were the ones who CCC pulled out of the dregs of the cities and out of the more unfortunate parts of the rural areas—young men from the CCC who had developed the land and were developed by the land.

The suggestion that CCC be incorporated with defense was not given much consideration during the long debate on Universal Military Training. But when we get the big defense wall strengthened against the enemies in front, we will be able to better explore ways whereby we can further help our defense by again building up our resources with our young men and building up our young men with our resources.

Private enterprise is as much a part of America as is the Red, White, and Blue, but the true conservationist will not close his eyes to the destruction of our natural resources by some industries in their programs of exploitation. But neither should we close our eyes to the big reforms that some of our greatest wastrels have already effected.

Time will not permit me to "cover the waterfront" in this matter, but I would like to discuss briefly two of our natural resource industries—oil and lumber.

For a long while the oil industry was in a position similar to that of two boys, two straws, and one glass of soda water—whoever sipped the hardest got the "mostest." The result was cut-throat competition and lost resources. One author ten years ago said we lost three barrels of oil for every one we obtained. The Bureau of Mines just a few months ago said the ratio was one to one—that is, one obtained and one left in the ground.

But this situation is being corrected rapidly by the oil industry itself. There has been a remarkable increase in the

past few years in the percentage of oil recovered. A higher percentage of oil is being taken before the pool loses its initial pressures, and ways and means have been devised to insert artificial pressures and reclaim millions and millions of barrels of oil once considered lost.

Much of the viciousness has been taken out of the competition and much of the wasteful techniques have been eliminated from the operations of the oil industry. The Interstate Oil Compact Commission is largely responsible for this. The Interstate Oil Compact Commission, founded several years ago by Congressional action, has no regulatory authority whatsoever, but it does provide a forum on which the oilmen can meet and discuss problems. And the Commission can counsel and urge reforms.

The discussions, often given body by legislative action in the individual oil producing States, have led to a great conservation movement within the oil industry. This is an excellent example of correcting an error made by private enterprise and, at the same time, not hurting private enterprise.

The wanton destruction of our timber lands is legend and need not be discussed at length. Seldom, if ever, has the mandate to pass goods on to succeeding generations been so flagrantly violated. I believe you all recognize the difference between the old-time mowing down of the forests and the economically sound methods of harvesting timber on federal lands today.

And yet, according to reports from the U. S. Forest Service, "eight percent of privately-owned commercial timber land is well managed and on an additional 28 percent, the cutting practices are at least fair. But the fact remains that some 64 percent of all timber cutting on private lands is still poor or destructive."

The companies with the large holdings are doing a good job. But the small holders—who hold more than half of the acreage—are not. The accumulative mistakes of these small holders cut deeply into the nation's timber reserves.

I could give many examples of where destructive harvesting of our resources has been replaced by constructive practices (and many of which have not) but you are as well acquainted with that area of our topic as I.

As I read the papers every day and hear some of my colleagues in Congress talk about mink coats and influence and crime—and things being legal but immoral—I wonder why a generation ago, two generations ago, someone in public life or out, did not cry to high heaven about the way our natural resources were tossed to the four winds by our leaders and their friends—the billions of dollars' worth of timber sold for a cent on the dollar—millions of acres left to burn unhampered—land worn out and discarded—mineral land practically given away—lands disgracefully overgrazed. Yes, the fur coat will go down in history—the fir tree in silence. The crime of our times can be atoned for in 20 years—the crime of those times can't be atoned for in 200 years. The influence of today can't match the affluence of yesterday.

Another area in which the defense activity has shown up our deficiencies is that of minerals. It is practically impossible to separate conservation of minerals from our defense program.

But the solution of the problem is of top-drawer importance. America is using many times as much minerals as it did three decades ago and the production of our domestic mines has far exceeded the entire reserves as estimated at the end of World War I. Technology and discovery have been responsible for the productivity of our domestic mines. Heavy importations naturally helped meet the market demand.

But no new metal mines of importance have been opened in America in the last 20 years according to undisputed testimony before congressional committees and once again America is asking, "What about metals?"

There are two courses open: place reliance on imports and let the domestic metal sink or swim, or sponsor an adequate exploration program in the hope that new mines can be discovered, and sponsor a development program for the mining of marginal ground.

The first alternate will mean the importation of huge stockpiles of more than half a hundred minerals at a heavy cost or face the critical shortages when the sea lanes are alive with enemy submarines, plus the economic effects of discontinuing an important industry. The second alternate might, in fact would, entail expenditures

of public money including some type of bonus—maybe tax preferences and some increase in tariff.

Too often you of the East think that we of the West are seeking only to build up a home industry when we urge that more attention be given to the development of more domestic mineral sources. But we are not thinking only of ourselves. We are thinking of the industry of the East and the safety of the nation as well.

Our industrial civilization is complex. We need many machines and appliances and much equipment. Most of these things are all metal, or metal is an important part. And in almost every case not only one mineral but many are used in one article. Then there are minerals used in the processing of other minerals. The tool industry demands a certain type of steel. If that kind of steel is not available, the tool industry is endangered. And if molybdenum, tungsten and some of the other minerals which are used in the hardening of steel are not available, all of the industries requiring that kind of metal are adversely affected.

I am not trying to lecture on metallurgy. I am merely trying to point out to all of you people from manufacturing areas that the industry in your individual areas is based upon some other industry having the right amount of a dozen different minerals at the right time and that any shortage of any of these minerals can affect a wide area of our economy.

I would hate to think of America ever being in such a position that a well-timed U-boat shot could sink the ship which was bringing in the precious alloys we needed to keep some portion of our defense industry in production. But that is just what will happen unless we do one or both of the alternatives I have mentioned—either stockpile the 71 strategic minerals we need at a big expense or develop more sources in this country at public expense.

This is your problem as well as mine. You may ask, "Where does conservation come in? Why talk about conservation in a depletion industry?"

To conserve minerals is to wring as much minerals as possible out of a mining claim before closing it down, thereby leaving a like amount of minerals in a more available place and form for use at a future date. There comes a time when lean and marginal

ground can be operated only at a loss—a loss which the private owner cannot stand. And it is generally true that those remaining traces of metal can be reclaimed less expensively while the equipment and trained personnel are on the ground than if they have to be brought back and re-established. And many areas have reached a point now at which there must be guaranteed prices, guaranteed markets or some type of financial aid or much of this marginal metal will be lost forever or recovered later probably at greater expense.

Even were it possible to have large bodies of ore opened up and plants in a stand-by position, it would take a year to get a mine into good production. And under ordinary conditions—the conditions which prevail when Joe Doaks prospects, strikes a vein and develops it—it will be ten years or more before the mine gets into really good production. That is why we must make some decisions soon on a mining policy.

Metals are vital in peace or war. Metals are depletable. Conservation means to delay depletion as long as possible. Metals offer a problem to challenge the best intellects. I hope that some time a committee from this organization will make a real study of minerals, how to utilize them and how to conserve them.

I shall not spend too much time on our replaceable resources. When the Revolutionary War was fought, conservation was not a problem. In fact, it was not even an idea. There was a wide continent ahead of the men who could accumulate a musket, an ax, a saw and a wife. I name these not in the order of their importance, but in the usual order of their collection. In those days, with those accoutrements a man had the world at his doorstep.

You know the difference between then, when we had a billion acres of fine timber, and now, when we have less than a tenth that much. So let's talk about now. We can begin with the Chief Forester's exhortation to harvest what we will but not to injure the water value.

The population of the world is two billion persons, four times what it was three hundred years ago. The population of the United States is more than ten times what it was in the days of the Revolution. I am not predicting famine, but I am saying that feeding the world might become a serious problem in the not too-distant future.

Americans are concentrated mostly in cities. They require food, water, shelter and recreation. We in the West have long known that our very lives depended upon our water which was stored in the shade of the pines and the humus and underbrush and on hills. Without these natural reservoirs our West would perish.

The people of New York City learned that the hard way just a couple of years ago. As Eastern populations increase, erratic rainfall and polluted rivers could give you people plenty of trouble.

Stockmen, city men, sportsmen, farmers—they all use our hills for different purposes, but they have one thing in common—water. So I readily accept water as the standard against which all conservation and utilization programs must be measured.

Next in importance to water is the earth's thin and delicate skin which we call topsoil. Just as serious damage to the human skin can be fatal, so can damage to our topsoil be disastrous.

There is a paint manufacturer who advertises, "Save the surface and you save all." This is just as true of the side of a hill as it is of the side of a house. If we save our topsoil we will go far toward passing on to our succeeding generations their right to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

It is not the use of the land but the misuse that is dangerous. It is not the cutting of the mature trees but the destruction of the young stock that wrecks our forests. A person who does not want anything done to a forest is not a good conservationist except when he is referring to the "primitive areas" which are set up to be untouched. Our forest land is better off if used properly than if it is not used at all. A well-managed forest—a forest which has been well managed for several decades as have many European forests—is usually in better condition than a virgin forest.

Man must remember when he puts a saw to a tree that he will destroy in a few minutes something which nature took a hundred years—sometimes five hundred years—to build. He must remember when he tears a gash in the hillside with his jeep as he takes a short cut from one fishing hole to another that he may be opening up a small channel which can and often does become a destructive millrace.

But with the current defense program

making short term demands and population pressures looming up in the background what do we find? We find the Forest Service forced to fight to keep from having its budget cut by a Congress which is beseeched by agencies which need funds and beleaguered by those who want the budget cut—a Congress bedeviled by debt and beset with defense expenses. We find the Bureau of Land Management in the same predicament—the demands on it increased and its funds threatened.

We find a few of the stockmen—not a majority by a long way—whose existence for the past half century has been guaranteed by forest conservation—now trying to get the grazing control in the forests taken from the Forest Service and given to them. We find insects and blights taking three billion dollars annually from the farm products of this country and a Department of Agriculture facing the same budget trouble as the other agencies.

We find cities growing into the adjacent farm lands; we find the American people—the best fed in the world—consuming 144 pounds of meat per capita in 1949 and anticipating eating 160 pounds apiece in 1960; we find a demand for more pasture and grazing and feed lots for livestock; we find a trend for more grain for man and beast in this country and abroad.

We find a Bureau of Reclamation with well-studied plans to develop our western rivers and make the streams our servants, not our masters; we find the Water Resources Committee blocking out a more general plan for the development of ten of the nation's great rivers; we find a Corps of Army Engineers trying to stem the tide of floods which all too often are the result of man's wasteful practices of a generation ago.

We find our top-soil being gushed away by a rampant stream or trickled away by a rivulet or blown away in a duststorm; we find a land hungry for phosphates and nitrogen and other things which successive crops have stealthily stolen from it. But no matter what the demand, it must be met by the products of top-soil and water.

Our nation is deeply indebted and we face the heaviest taxes in our history to pay for defense and to head off inflation. But the best defense against inflation is production—and essential to production are the things which God gave us—green land

and clear water.

As a Member of Congress, I have a responsibility to perform and I will not shirk that responsibility. I acknowledge my duty to the people of this time, but I am fully cognizant of a duty to the people of the coming generations.

I have consistently tried to cut down appropriations for programs I deemed to be non-essential and I have voted against appropriations for them, but I can see no economy in saving funds which would better be invested in the future.

I believe we should conserve, but not hoard, our resources. I believe in the development of our streams particularly in the western half of this country where river development means water for farm lands and cities and power to develop vast beds of phosphates and potash so sorely needed to fertilize much of the land of the east.

I believe in a program of exploration to give the small miner a chance to try to find the metals we think are still hidden in the earth.

I believe that the Forest Service has fulfilled an obligation to this country, that it has rendered a service that has been bettered by no other agency, and matched by few. I will do what I can to help it get the funds it needs.

I believe the Bureau of Land Management is performing yeoman service in the conservation of our range resources and should get the funds required to carry on the good work it has started.

I believe that every dollar we spend in research, research which usually involves projects too great for private capital, will come back to us a thousandfold—the work of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the Agricultural experiment station programs, the Atomic Energy projects and others—have more than justified the money spent.

I do not believe in spending money just to be spending money, and I would not vote a dollar for any of these programs if I did not believe with my whole heart that by supporting these various conservation measures, I am doing what should be done for your grandchildren and mine and for their grandchildren.

I am not a waster of my own money nor of public money, but I say to you now in all sincerity that in considering federal ap-

(Continued on page 55)

Return to Morality

BY SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS throughout America today are demanding a return to the same fundamental principles which inspired our founders. With each new shocking revelation of political immorality, it becomes increasingly apparent that our country must be saved from the morass of political immorality, loss of political principle and the absence of ordinary common sense.

The emergency we now face is one of the most serious in our history. Predatory communism threatens to destroy every principle on which this country was founded. But, while we have the means to meet this threat, the people are losing confidence in much of our leadership, and with good reason.

Political morality has sunk to a dangerously low level. Congressional Committees have uncovered a network of crime that extends throughout the country, and is tied directly into entrenched local and State political organizations. Unfortunately, political corruption does not stop there. The nation has been shocked, for instance, by revelations of the use of influence to obtain money from the United States Treasury through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Another cause for the lack of confidence has been a policy of secrecy in important matters. Revolutionary steps in our foreign and domestic policies are taken without prior consultation with Congress. Reasons for proposals to meet today's crises are withheld and the very secrecy which shrouds our foreign policy is used to suppress investigations into communist influence.

The full truth has yet to be revealed in the Amerasia case where hundreds of docu-

ments disappeared from government files. And the public is still to be convinced that communist influence has been eliminated in strategic government positions.

Americans have become disgusted with examples of inefficiency and the lack of ordinary common sense. Honest and capable men in the multiplying departments and bureaus have been frustrated and swamped in a sea of inefficiency, because there is no central brain to tie their efforts in with others who may be moving in the same direction.

Waste in government is epitomized in the army where 50,000 men in uniform and 20,000 civilians are required to put one division in the front line!

Finally, there is a disheartening departure from our fundamental political principles. The whole philosophy of the program from social welfare to socialized medicine has been that some omniscient force in Washington could determine better what the people ought to have and to do than the people themselves. The program has called for almost unlimited arbitrary power in the social planners.

The essence of America is liberty—liberty of the individual, liberty of the local community, liberty of industry and labor. It remains for worthy leaders, with the help of all good patriots, to restore to this country a government based on those principles of which America is proud—political honesty, a return to morality, frank disclosure of our policies, both foreign and domestic, efficiency and intelligence in government. Responsible citizens should be offered progress, production and American strength based on the same principles of liberty, justice and equality on which our government was founded.

Who saves his country, saves all things,
And all things saved shall bless him.

But he who lets his country die, lets all things die,
And all things dying shall curse him.

—BENJAMIN HILL OF GEORGIA.

Our D. A. R. Library

BY JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES

Librarian General

IN 1890 the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized by a group of patriotic women who purposed to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence. This group of pioneer women early recognized the importance of preserving the valuable documents and records which proved the service rendered by these soldiers and patriots. Urged by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the first President General, they also resolved at this early date to provide a suitable home for the National Society in the Nation's Capital.

By 1895 the activities of the Society had expanded to such a degree it was evident that a library was needed. To fulfill this need the office of Librarian General was created, with Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee elected to fill the office. This same year Mrs. John Watson Foster, a member of the Mary Washington Chapter of Washington, D. C., was elected President General. No doubt it was she who inspired her Chapter to assume the responsibility of the construction cost for building the North Wing of the proposed Memorial Continental Hall, and to furnish it completely to house the Library.

The cornerstone was laid and construction advanced so rapidly that one year later, April 1905, the Continental Congress was able to assemble in the new auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall.

With only 126 reference books the Library was started. It soon became evident that the growth of the National Society depended on a good reference Library for the Registrar General to verify application papers and to provide information for prospective members to prove their lineage for membership. Thus we see the Library's steady growth has proved a valuable asset to the Society.

By 1917 it became apparent the Library would soon outgrow its quarters, so Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, who was elected President General, began to plan for a new

building to house the administrative staff and to provide space for the Library. It was in 1923 that Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, then Treasurer General, proposed a plan whereby some of the money could be raised for the construction of Constitution Hall. It was built during her administration as President General and dedicated in 1929. A grateful Society placed a bronze window in her honor in appreciation of her splendid leadership. This window is at the head of the steps leading to the second floor in Constitution Hall which was designated for the Library.

To Mrs. Russell William Magna, elected Librarian General in 1929, fell the important responsibility of installing the Library in its new quarters. Thus the Library was moved from the North Wing of Memorial Continental Hall to the second floor of Constitution Hall soon after 1929. In this new setting Mrs. Magna was able to extend its usefulness to genealogists and to establish it as one of the foremost genealogical libraries in the United States.

Today we have over 39,000 reference books, over 12,000 manuscripts and pamphlets, copies of Bible and tombstone records, copies of Court Records of births, marriages and wills, compiled by the Genealogical Records Committee, also 286 volumes of abstracts of applications compiled from the original Revolutionary War pension papers which are in the National Archives. No doubt this is the only such collection to be found in any Library.

To understand and appreciate the continuous growth of this Library one must recognize that one prevailing aim of the membership was to provide, in one place, a highly specialized repository of genealogical works for such volumes of history as are needed in giving historical background for ancestral services. To this end the Daughters have worked tirelessly.

Many valuable books are out of print today, but the members are ever alert to locate the few remaining books and place them in the Library where they can do

the most good. New genealogies are presented by interested genealogists who want their works preserved, and the Genealogical Records Committee continue to search homes, churches, towns, cities and cemeteries for valuable information. Faithful women forget their fears of snakes and dread poison ivy to search remote cemeteries for fast crumbling tombstone records. Attics and old trunks are explored for original manuscripts and old Family Bibles. Wet basements often are searched for old newsprint. Tireless fingers copy Court Records which give a picture of the migration of families from one generation to the next across the land during the early development.

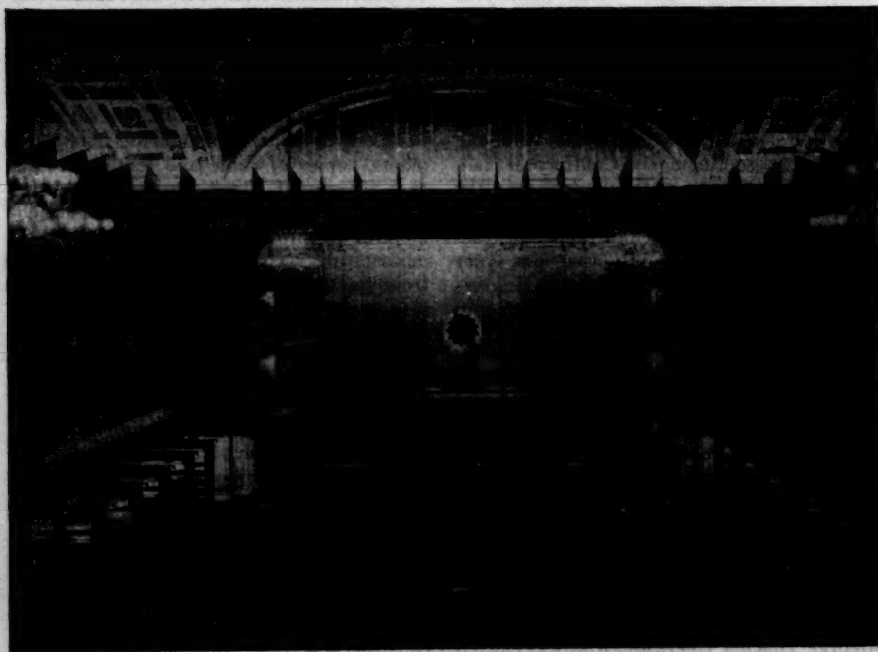
The Daughters are not alone in their desire to honor their ancestors. Americans in general are becoming more and more ancestor conscious. The Library is open to non-members, except during the month of April. A fee of 50 cents per day is charged non-members. This fund is used to help defray the ever-increasing cost of re-binding the valuable books which no longer can be bought.

The Library is used daily by historians,

genealogists and archivists who express pleasure and amazement at the valuable information not to be found elsewhere. They have direct access to the book stacks, which privilege is greatly appreciated, as many libraries do not have this feature. Books cannot be removed since this is a reference Library, and the books must be available at all time for the use of the genealogists who verify the application papers for the Registrar General.

In 1947, when the National Society again launched a building program, plans were made to remodel the auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall and move the Library again to that building. By February 2, 1949, the project was completed and Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, and Miss Helen McMackin, Librarian General, had the happy privilege of dedicating the new Library, which now occupies all of the main floor of Memorial Continental Hall, the first truly great building to be erected by women.

Let us take note of some of the changes made. The Library now occupies the space which once was the auditorium. The lovely chandeliers and boxes remain, so



LIBRARY RETAINS OLD ARCHITECTURE, MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

do the balconies. Two hundred new book stacks and new tables with special reading lamps have been provided. The catalogues are placed at the west end of the room. The readers wishing to work in private may do so in rooms on the balconies. An electric book lift operates between the balconies and the main floor.

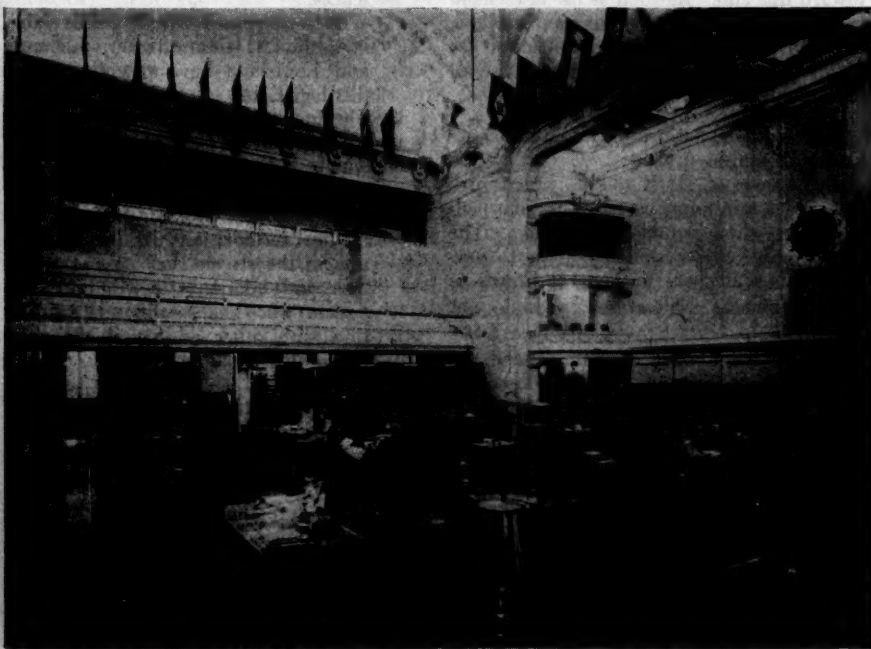
The North Wing or the Library's original space is now occupied by the genealogists who must have convenient access to the reference books. The South Wing, which formerly housed much of the glass and china in the Museum collection is now the Library office. A room just off this is reserved for the microfilm machine, which shows the census records of the States from 1850 through 1880. A fee of 25 cents per hour is charged all who use this machine.

Hanging from the balconies are the beautiful colored State flags. The flags of the 13 original Colonies have a place of honor on the West wall. Just above the catalogue cabinets hangs the original porthole portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale. Above this is the illuminated insignia of the National Society, given by the

Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia, molded from a British cannonball captured at Saratoga in 1777. At the east end of the room over the entrance door hangs the unique clock made by J. E. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., the Society's official jewelers from the beginning of organization.

Mrs. Mary Walsh, Staff Librarian, and her able assistants give courteous and efficient service to all who use the Library. Mrs. Walsh has been associated with this work for 30 years and is loved and respected by her many friends who have had occasion to accept her helpful service.

The Library has been the recipient of legacies and gifts from its many friends during the years. The Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund was established by Mr. Washington in memory of his mother, Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, the first State Regent of Georgia. The Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund was established to purchase books. The Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund is in Trust for Library work, and the Library will receive one eighth of Mrs. Larz Anderson's \$1,000,000 estate when it is settled.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE LIBRARY, WITH TABLES AND LAMPS FOR READERS

Because friends of the Library agree with Carlyle that, "all that mankind has done, thought, gained or been,—it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books," the Daughters of the American Revolution Library will continue to hold interest and receive contributions.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison counseled wisely at the First Continental Congress, February 22, 1892, when she said, "we have within ourselves the only element of destruction, our foes are from within, not without. It has been said, 'that the men to make a country are made of self denial;' and is it not true that this Society, to live and grow and become what we would de-

sire it to be must be composed of self-denying women?"

It has truly been the unselfish devotion given by Daughters these past 61 years which has made the Society what it is today. Founded by women from the North and South, it united women from all parts of the country in a common purpose to preserve the memory of the heroic deeds of the men and women whose service and sacrifices made this Nation possible. This has truly been a labor of love. The record is there for the reading in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Library, Washington, D. C.

Youthful Drug Addiction

(Continued from page 8)

tries, Turkey, Iran, Yugoslavia and India, agreed with the drug manufacturing and consuming countries to limit areas of production and stocks in accordance with estimates to be supplied by each country to an international body. This has been the goal of United States policy since 1909. The U. S. Delegation has always assumed toward this end. As soon as the agreement is placed before all nations and ratified, this will be the greatest achievement so far attained toward suppressing the abuse of narcotic drugs throughout the world.

My recommendations to the U. S. Senate Crime Commission were:

1. Passage of H. R. 3490, which provides minimum penalties for the peddler which would be adequate. The average prison sentence given to narcotic traffickers in Federal Courts is 18 months. Short sentences do not deter.

Both the League of Nations and the

United Nations have recommended more severe sentences as one of the best methods to suppress the narcotic traffic.

2. Passage of similar bills to amend the Uniform State Narcotic Drug Act by State Legislatures throughout the country to provide minimum sentences.

West Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Oklahoma and Louisiana have recently passed this legislation.

3. The immediate need is passage by all localities of a quarantine ordinance which would confine narcotic users in a controlled ward of a city hospital until they are pronounced cured by medical authorities. As long as they are on the streets they spread addiction and contaminate others like a person who has smallpox. Association with other addicts is the chief cause of drug addiction.

What Is a World Citizen?

(Continued from page 6)

try as my primary allegiance I expect others to give their primary allegiances to their countries. I do not have to share their love for and allegiance to their particular object. But I am compelled to respect it, and to await respect in return.

And so, to get back to Mary G's question: I have never known a world citizen, and

don't know what it means to be one. But I am quite sure that one is likely to be a beneficent influence in the life of all countries to the extent to which one is a fully conscious and responsible citizen of one's own.

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"He Gave All for Liberty"

A Sketch of Thomas Nelson, "The Most Unselfish Character in American History."

BY FRANCES GOGGIN MALTBY

THOUSANDS of Americans journey to Yorktown, Virginia, yearly to view the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis. They visit beautiful York Hall, better known as the Nelson House, ivy-covered and battle-scarred, cannon balls embedded in its walls; they stroll in the restored garden, bask in the sweet peace of its shade, and ponder the significance of its history, for the Nelson House is history itself.

"Spare no particle of my property, so long as it affords comfort and shelter to the enemies of my country." Those patriotic words were spoken by Thomas Nelson to General Lafayette at the siege of Yorktown. Thomas Nelson was the general in command of the Virginia forces. The cannon balls still embedded in the wall of the Nelson House, and those piled beside the doorway (now cemented to the walk to keep them from being carried away by vandals) show that General Nelson was no bad marksman.

As the years go by, the Nelson House, or York Hall, as it has been recently called, is becoming more and more of a shrine, so an article on Thomas Nelson is of immediate interest.

The inscription on the monument erected by the U. S. Government at Yorktown reads: "At Yorktown on October 19th, 1781, after a siege of 19 days by 5,500 Virginia Militia under command of General Thomas Nelson, 31 French ships of War; Earl Cornwallis, Commander of the British forces at Yorktown and Gloucester, surrendered his army of 7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen, 241 cannon, 624 standards, to His Excellency George Washington, Commander-in-chief of the combined forces of American and French, and to his Excellency Count De Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops to his most Christian Majesty in France, and his Excellency, the Count de Grasse, commanding in chief the naval army of France in the Chesapeake."

It is noteworthy that the only other American Commander mentioned in this inscription, save Washington, is General

Thomas Nelson, of whom the rank and file of Americans know extremely little. I make this statement advisedly. Possibly, not one in ten of the average men and women who read that familiar slogan, "HE GAVE ALL FOR LIBERTY," used to such purpose during the Liberty Loan drives that financed our first World War, knew to whom it referred. Patriotism was fired by this slogan, but many of the workers themselves did not know, nor did they take the pains to inform themselves, to whom the "he" referred. The rank and file have a very misty impression of their hero patriots. They only know of the widely advertised headliners. However, Nelson should be a widely advertised headliner, for if the American people are as commercial as they are supposed to be, they should appreciate this American whose personal credit was better than that of his state.

General Thomas Nelson was the grandson of "Scotch Tom," the progenitor of the Nelson family in America. "Scotch Tom," was so called because his parents were from the North of England. He was the son of Hugh Nelson of Penrith, County of Cumberland, England. He was born in 1677. At the age of 23 he came to America, settled in Yorktown, Virginia, and became popularly known as a man of ability, sterling worth and ample fortune. The following inscription (in Latin) is on his tombstone at Yorktown:

"Here Lieth in Certain Hope of Being Raised Up in Christ, Thomas Nelson, Gentleman, son of Hugh and Sara Nelson of Penrith, in the County of Cumberland, England. Born on the 20th Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord, 1677. He Completed a Well Spent Life on the 7th Day of October, 1745. Aged 68."

There was at one time a very handsome portrait of "Scotch Tom," but it was destroyed by fire in Richmond, Virginia, in 1864.

His eldest son, William Nelson, was born in Yorktown in 1711. He inherited his father's sterling worth and ability and ma-

terially increased the ample fortune that he had inherited. He was known as "President Nelson," because he served for such a long period as President of the Council, and was at one time President of the Colony. (Meade) in 1738, when 27 years of age, he married Betty Burwell, the granddaughter of Robert Carter of Corotoman, known as "King Carter" on account of his vast holdings in Lancaster and other counties in Virginia. Betty Burwell was reared by her aunt, Judith Page, wife of Mann Page of Rosewell. She went to live with her aunt after her mother's death and her father, Colonel Nathaniel Burwell, married again.

The courtship of William Nelson and Betty Burwell is one of the many interesting romances the scene of which was historic Rosewell, the magnificent home of the Page's on York River, that for so many years was the center of hospitality for the County of Gloucester, where statesmen gathered and history was made.

Bishop Meade tells us: "Betty Burwell had been educated religiously by her aunt, Mrs. Page of Rosewell. She was a truly pious and conscientious woman. Her private and public exercises of religion, her well known frequent prayers for her children, and pious instruction of them, and her exemplary conduct in all things, established this beyond all contradiction."

As was in keeping with the character of his father and mother, Thomas Nelson was carefully educated. At an early age he was placed under the tutelage of the Rev. Yates of Gloucester County in order to prepare him for an English University. Mr. Yates was a very scholarly man. He afterwards became President of William and Mary College. And so young Nelson was well grounded in all the branches of learning then considered proper for a youth of that age. Not neglecting religion.

The association in Yorktown was not all that could be desired. At least, that was the opinion of his father. Fearful lest young Thomas might fall into idle and dissolute ways, President Nelson decided to send Thomas, at the age of fourteen, to England to pursue his studies. This course was decided upon very suddenly. Thomas liked to play marbles. He was discovered by his father on the outskirts of Yorktown enjoying a game with some idlers. Idleness was a cardinal sin in the opinion of the

elder Nelson. A vessel being ready to sail for England, Thomas was shipped bag and baggage. A close friend of President Nelson, a Mr. Hunt of London, took charge of the young man. On reaching England, Mr. Hunt turned him over to Beilvy Porteus, then a Fellow at Cambridge.

We pause with sympathy and contemplate what that parting with her beloved son must have meant to that praying and devoted mother. He went from her a mere child and returned a man, ready and equipped to assist in the affairs of the Colonial government, a government which he entered at once on his return after an absence of seven years. No doubt it was a wise decision made by his father, but it must have been a bitter parting for the mother.

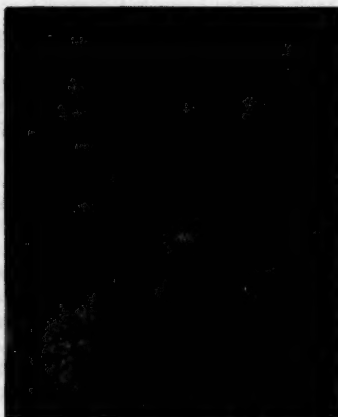
When Thomas first reached England he was put into a preparatory school of Mr. Newcome at Hackney, and then to the especial care and tutorship of Dr. Porteus.

The letters of President Nelson to Mr. Hunt and Dr. Porteus about his son, Thomas, show very plainly how much his education and moral training were on the mind of his father during this period. So fearful was he that Thomas might fall into habits of idleness during the summer vacations, that he requested Dr. Porteus to place him during that season "with some eminent scientific agriculturist so that he may be able to deal intelligently with the soils of America."

We are told that Thomas stayed in England, pursuing his education at Trinity College, seven years, so that he was twenty-one when he returned to Yorktown. His homecoming was delayed several months through the extreme caution of his father, who, on hearing that two young Virginians whose habits he had heard were wild and dissolute were returning on the same boat that was to have brought Thomas home, he wrote in all haste to Mr. Hunt requesting that he would not allow Thomas to embark. It was, therefore, some months later that Thomas arrived in Yorktown after a safe and sane voyage. His father impressed on Mr. Hunt the importance of this delay, saying: "I had rather he be delayed six months than to be thrown into intimate association with these young men, though they belong to old and honored families."

President Nelson was much pleased with the results of his son's education and English training. In one of his letters to Eng-

land he praises Thomas' scholarship, his morals and manners, but says that he regrets to find that he has fallen into the habit, "which most young Virginians on going to England adopt, of smoking tobacco, *filthy tobacco*!" Also, he bemoans the fact that he has acquired the habit of "eating and drinking, though not to inebriety, more than is conducive to health and long life...."



Bishop Meade writes: "In proof of the respect in which President Nelson was held, and the hopes entertained of his son, we state that, though having been absent seven years, and being just twenty-one years of age, he was elected to the House of Burgesses while on his voyage home."

This, of course, was more of a tribute to the father than the son, though the son fully proved in after years that he was a worthy son of a worthy father. The great uprightness of character of President Nelson is illustrated by the following: he redeemed an English estate by paying off a debt and it became legally his. It was a family estate and he was very keen to possess it. However, after doing this, he discovered that another relative had a better right to redeem the property, so he voluntarily offered to surrender the estate and all the profits. President Nelson by this act certainly proved that he was an outstanding example of that period when honor was in flower.

It does not appear that young Thomas had lost his heart to any English girl, though he had spent seven years in England at a period in which young men are sup-

posed to be most susceptible, for very shortly after his return we find him following in his father's footsteps and crossing the broad York River and doing a bit of courting at Rosewell. The object of his admiration and affection was Lucy Grimes of Middlesex, who came to visit her aunt, Alice Grimes Page, the wife of the Hon. Mann Page, then the owner of Rosewell. This was the second Mann Page of Rosewell. He was the son of Mann Page and Judith Carter, whose niece, Betty Burwell married President Nelson. So crossing the river to Rosewell had become a habit in the Nelson family. No doubt, Thomas Nelson had known Lucy Grimes from early childhood, and possibly he carried her image with him during the seven years he spent in England for he became her "suitor" very shortly after his return.

Lucy Grimes was of distinguished ancestry. Her great-grandfather had been one of Cromwell's Lieutenant-Generals, her father, and grandfather, men of importance and distinction in the colony of Virginia, as this epitaph given by Bishop Meade in his book, *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia*, would signify:

"Here lieth interred the body of the Honorable John Grimes, Esq., who for many years acted in public affairs of this Dominion, with honor, fortitude, fidelity to their Majesties King Georges I and II. Of Council of State of royal prerogative; of the liberty and property of the subject, a zealous asserter. On the seat of judgment, clear, sound, unbiassed. In the office of Receiver-General, punctual, approved. Of the College of William and Mary an ornament, visitor, patron. Beneficent to all, a pattern of true piety. Respected, loved, revered. Lamented by his family, acquaintance, country. He departed this life the 2nd day of November, 1748, in the 57th year of his age."

Such was the grandfather of Lucy Grimes who became the beloved and admired wife of Thomas Nelson of Yorktown. Tradition tells us that she was married at Rosewell, the magnificent home of her aunt, Mrs. Mann Page, who was the daughter of the Hon. John Grimes of Middlesex, whose epitaph is given above.

Although Thomas Nelson was a very youthful member of the House of Burgesses (1760) he was a credit to that body, and soon became an acknowledged leader. As-

sociated with him was John Page of Rosewell (son of the above mentioned Mann Page II), who later became Governor of Virginia; like Nelson, himself, a man of high character, culture and wealth. Both were interested in scientific farming, and with Thomas Jefferson—who spent much time at Rosewell—made a study of the soil of the state. They would meet at the Page home on the broad waters of York River and one historian puts it, “enjoy moonlight scene and conversation.”

It was on one of those visits to Rosewell, up in the “summer house” that topped the mansion, that tradition maintains Thomas Jefferson made the first draft of the Declaration of Independence and read it to John Page.

While Thomas Nelson, John Page and their wives, Lucy Grimes and Frances Burwell (John Page married a cousin, Frances Burwell, who was also a cousin of Thomas Nelson's) were enjoying “moonlight scene and conversation” the nine children of Governor John Page and the eleven children of General Thomas Nelson were doing likewise. In evidence thereof I would state that there were five marriages between these two families. Five Pages—Mann (III) Sally Burwell, Frances, Francis, and Judith Carter paired off in the moonlight with the five Nelsons—Elizabeth, William, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Susan and Robert. What a wonderful time they must have had sailing back and forth across the beautiful York River, or dancing on the polished floors of the Rosewell mansion!

From the very beginning of his career Thomas Nelson took an active part in the government of the colony and in all matters vital to its advancement. He was a member of the first Convention that met in Williamsburg in 1774 to consider the taxation of the colonies by the Home Government in England. His English education and training had not influenced him in England's favor, for from the very beginning he was strong for America maintaining her rights. As a member of the Provisional Convention he demonstrated this fact. In July, 1774, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Virginia Regiment of Infantry. He was a member of the Convention that framed the constitution for Virginia in 1776, and was chosen to offer the resolution instructing the Virginia delegates in Congress at Philadelphia to pro-

pose a Declaration of Independence. He signed the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776.

The following year he resigned his seat in Congress on account of ill health, but the following August, notwithstanding the fact that he was still far from well, on the arrival of the British fleet he responded to his country's need and accepted the command of the Virginia State forces, raised a troop of cavalry, and repaired to Philadelphia.

From *The Page Family History* I quote the following:

“In June 1781, he was chosen Governor of Virginia. He participated in the Siege of Yorktown in October 1781 as Commander of Virginia Militia, with the rank of Major-General in the American Army. His force, about 3,000 strong, was raised and equipped at his own expense, and constituted the second, or reserve line, and performed fatigue duty during the siege. As it was thought that Lord Cornwallis, Commander of the British Army, occupied his house (the present Nelson House) as headquarters, he ordered it to be bombarded, saying to General Lafayette, ‘Spare no particle of my property so long as it affords comfort or shelter to the enemies of my country.’ . . . Nelson's statue is one of the six selected to be placed around the Washington Monument at Richmond, Virginia. The others are—Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Andrew Lewis, John Marshall, and George Mason.”

To illustrate Thomas Nelson's unimpeachable integrity and unselfish devotion to the cause of freedom, the following incident is relevant. When the matters of war measures and finances were being discussed by Congress, Nelson came out boldly, and strongly opposed the proposition to sequester British property in America. He maintained the position that it would be “an unjust retaliation of public wrongs on private individuals.” It was a most unselfish point of view. For personally, he sacrificed freely his entire fortune, not expecting or asking to be reimbursed.

I take the following from the American Cyclopaedia:

“Congress having called for contributions to provide for the French fleet and armament, the general assembly of Virginia resolved early in June, 1780, to

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From an Old Scrapbook

BY ELIZABETH ELLIOTT McNABB

WITH the passing of Founders' Day, we turn for inspiration to an old scrapbook of early D. A. R. interests which was presented the Archives during the 1951 Continental Congress by a member of the Prince Georges County Chapter of Washington, D. C. The material in it was found among the papers of the late Sarah Norvell Leonard, Charter Member and first D. A. R. from Tennessee. It brings into vivid relief the events which inaugurated the Society during those years in the nineties which saw its birth. In it are the press notices from Washington papers, the first By-Laws, the badges of the early D. A. R. Congresses, and a note of invitation to join the new Society from one of the Founders, Mary Desha.

This note of Miss Desha's brings a glint to the eyes. Like all the Founders, she had a burning enthusiasm for her cause. It is written in large, legible long-hand and presents her case with vigor and enthusiasm. It reads:

"My dear Mrs. B.:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution are organized and will hold their next meeting at Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell's, 1409 Massachusetts Ave. on Saturday afternoon Oct. 18, 1890 at 4.30 P. M.

"Please come and bring your niece who is, I believe, a grand-daughter of John Sevier. If she joins we will have the grand-daughters or great grand-daughters of John Sevier, Isaac Shelby, Isaac Bledsoe and William Campbell.

"Please tell the ladies of your bureau of the meeting.

"Your friend,

"Mary Desha"

This note is known to have brought three young women of the Government Service to the meeting at Mrs. Cabell's to become life and charter members.

On the first page of the scrapbook is the badge of the first Continental Congress, which was held in the Spring of 1892. It is striking as the loveliest of the collection. Extreme simplicity marks it; of azure blue

silk, folding to a point with tassel, and having a cord loop at the top to fasten on a button. Perhaps this last feature accounts for most of them having been lost. This is one of the few in existence.

Turning a few pages of lighter interest, we come upon the press notices. In the *Washington Post*, Sunday morning, Oct. 12, 1890, the new patriotic society rates the following news item:

"For a Noble Purpose

"An organization patriotic in purpose, and which promises to have a large influence in promoting that sentiment, was perfected yesterday at the Strathmore Arms. Among the names associated with the new enterprise, which is called the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, are those with which the National Capital and the country is familiar. . . .

"The first undertaking by the Daughters of the Revolution will be the completion of the monument to the memory of Mary Washington. . . ."

The *Washington Herald* gives us this picture of the new patriotic society Oct. 19, 1890:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution met last evening at the residence of Professor William D. Cabell on Massachusetts Avenue. About thirty-five ladies, including the founders of the society, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling and Miss Clara Barton, were present. . . . Mrs. Harrison accepted the office of President General. Mrs. Darling reported that the ladies of Massachusetts, Virginia, New York and Kentucky are ready to organize State societies.

"The committee on badge and seal reported a device for a seal, to consist of a dame of the Revolutionary period at her spinning wheel, with a cradle at her side, and the inscription: 'She who rocks the cradle rules the world.' The report of the committee was accepted.

"There was great earnestness manifested by those present in the progressive object of this society, viz.: to perpetuate the principles which were fostered by the Revolutionary struggle for liberty, and by the

careful training of the young, to develop in them such a love of country and liberty as to make them earnest men and women."

Interest in the new society spread rapidly. Columns are given to the ancestral deeds and accomplishments of the members—a good sign of the patriotic revival for which our country is indebted to the Daughters. In the *Washington Post* of March 8, 1891, three columns are headlined, "With the spirit of '76" . . . then follows:

"In the time of the struggle for independence there stretched along the green terraces of the Shenandoah a number of new laid out plantations quaintly named in order Wee-haw, Woodberry, Hawthorne, Cool-Spring, Elmington and Frankford, all comprising a tract of land skirting the river that had been surveyed by Washington. These plantations were a grant belonging to Dr. John McCormick, a graduate of Glasgow. . . . He was the ancestor of Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

"From the rugged and rockribbed cradle where young Independence first sounded forth his lusty voice in love of freedom and hatred of tyranny, Mrs. A. Howard Clark, registrar of the Daughters, comes from an unbroken line of Puritan ancestry."

The social side of life was never neglected and manifested itself in many receptions with description of elaborate gowns worn, particularly to Mrs. Harrison's receptions.

The *Post* of Oct. 8, 1891, reports a White House Reception as follows:

"The East Room shone resplendent under many gas jets. . . . The ladies moved about greeting each other in most informal manner. . . . Here and there, in groups, they discussed the meeting of the previous evening, touching lightly upon such of the topics as personally interested them. . . . Whatever cause for dissension there may have been in the past has certainly been effectively laid at rest. . . . Mrs. Harrison wore a gown of black Turcoman satin—Mrs. Cheney of New Hampshire, black thread lace over terra cotta silk. . . . Mrs. Dimmick, black faille, Mrs. George Williams of California, pearl gray faille and wool with trimming of ornamental black braid."

On another occasion we find, "Miss Clara

Barton in black velvet. . . . Mrs. Greely wore black and gold. . . . Miss Eugenia Washington in black and gold. . . . Mrs. A. Howard Clarke in a Paris gown of pale pink silk."

On January 10, 1892, an article in the *Washington Post* announces two events, both of which were of vital consequence to the young D. A. R. Society. It reads:

"The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have decided to give an exhibit at the World's Fair of the manners, customs and domestic life of the revolutionary or colonial period. The committee having the matter in charge is composed of the regents of every state."

"On February 22 there will be held in Washington a congress composed of all the regents and delegates from the chapters throughout the country."

And in the *Post* on February 19, 1892:

"The first continental congress of the National Society of the American Revolution will be held next week at the Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L Streets northwest, beginning Monday and continuing three days."

All was not roses and sunshine for the new organization. Many were the differences of opinion and disputes on questions of origin, founders, pins and parliamentary procedure. But the storms subsided and a calm of great purposes and magnificent achievements arrived.

On January 23, 1898, medals were presented the four women who were acclaimed the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Mary Desha, Mary Lockwood, Ellen H. Walworth and Eugenia Washington. And in 1929 the beautiful white marble monument to their memory was unveiled on the South side of Memorial Continental and Constitution Halls.

Greater tribute to their labors could not be found than in the words of General Douglas MacArthur when he said to the Daughters assembled for the Continental Congress of 1951: "Of all the great societies of the country during the past century I know of none which has fought more diligently for the preservation of those great ideals which bulwarked our forefathers in their effort to secure freedom. In this hour of crisis, all patriots look to you."

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Folk Songs and Racial Expressions

BY NAOMI ATKINS KEAST

Florida State Chairman, American Music

TWO excellent sources for material for this program are:

Life Magazine. September 6, 1943: *Folk Singer* by Roger Butterfield.

Building America. Vol. VII, No. 8, *America Discovers Its Songs*. (This excellent magazine may be bought from the Americana Corporation, 2 West 45th Street, New York 19, for 40c.)

All people in the world sing and have composed songs of their own. Whatever they sing reflects their culture, their ways of living, and the things that seem interesting or important to them. Although Americans sang from earliest days we hardly knew until after 1900 that we had a vast heritage of native song. Twenty years ago it was generally believed that America was the most unmusical melting-pot, still far below the melting point. When Americans thought at all about good music they usually thought about the music patterned after that composed in Europe. The approved songs were largely art products, songs written by professional composers for professional singers.

But from earliest days, particularly in rural areas, some of our people had been making up their own songs.

In the years that followed America became more interested in its own songs through the work of people who wanted to preserve our heritage or to encourage singing.

Have our people always sung? What is our heritage of song? Have we added to the world of song? Are we trying to preserve America's heritage and foster singing? What do those interested in our song see for its future?

Music was a well-developed art in Europe by the time the first American Colonies were settled. All the early American Colonists must have brought songs with them "in their heads," if not in published form.

Up to about 1800 the words of our songs might be of American make, but the tunes were European and, most commonly, British. Then something "native" began to

creep into the new songs. America composed and soon we had *Dixie*, *Sucking Cider Through a Straw*, and *Zip Coon*. The young nation was growing up.

In the 1800's Americans were on the move settling the continent. People on the move spread the songs they knew and made up others about everything which stirred their imagination. They sang on lonely trails when they buried a comrade or made camp safely at night. They sang on boats along rivers and seacoasts, and brought their songs to the new farmlands and ranchlands on which they settled. They sang to help them at their work and for pleasure in their leisure hours.

Before World War I when people interested in American literature or song began to search out our heritage, they found some most interesting facts. Ballads common in British cities in the 1600's, such as *Barbara Allen*, were found being sung in isolated mountainous regions in much the same way they had been sung three centuries before.

The mountain regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Virginia offer a splendid example of preservation of folk song by isolation. British settlers came into these mountains in the later eighteenth or early nineteenth century. They allowed the trails to grow up behind them. They wanted to lose contact with the seacoast. Most of the mountain songs are traditional English ballads, brought from England by the ancestors of the present inhabitants. Civilization has not touched the singers nor the songs, and even though those who sing today may understand little of what they are singing, they tell of knights and ladies, of courtships and tragedies, of a time and place far different from their own. Cecil Sharp, when he published his collection of *English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians*, included in his work an appendix that shows where various of the songs have been noted in England. Thirty-seven of the ballads are to be found in Child's *English and Scottish Ballads*.

Another important part of our heritage

of song is the Negro "spiritual" or religious songs. Many authorities believe that spirituals are the only true example of our songs that were developed by groups, rather than by individual composers.

When the first Negro slaves were brought from Africa, they brought with them their own music and language—or languages, for they came from different tribes having different tongues. The Negro slave, living socially apart from white people and the life of the country, became dependent on song for pleasure and consolation. As he adopted the white man's religion, he developed songs based on it.

The music of the spirituals, as naturally sung by Negroes, is as unique and compelling as many of the words found in the verses. They are always sung with dignity. The rhythm seems to be of African origin, but the spirituals as they have been developed are distinctly American. Spirituals now belong to all America.

Another part of our song heritage is the work songs. Sailors, stevedores, railroad workers, and other groups developed songs to help them pull or hammer or do other work in unison. The chorus of the sea-chantey timed the pulls on ropes that lifted anchor or sails. In earlier days in the South, the first qualification for a foreman of a "steel-laying" gang on the railroads was that he have a good voice, a fine sense of rhythm and ability to compose.

Miners composed many songs. They were sung in the mines during lulls of work, at lunchtime, and in their social gatherings.

The opening of canals in this country produced new songs. The singing of the tow-path boys at night must have disturbed at least one resident along the Erie Canal, because a complaint against them was filed in 1835.

Lumberjacks did not sing at work, as the woodsmen worked individually rather than in gangs. Their songs were sung for entertainment in their "shanties" at night.

The cowboy sang as he worked. He soothed restless cattle with one kind of song, and urged them along the trail with another kind.

A new "crop" of ballads and work songs was made up by migratory workers during the depression days of the 1930's.

The early collectors of folk songs, mainly students of literature, took down the words

of folk ballads, and looked upon them as literary problems. They traced the ancestry of many of them back to Europe where some already had been forgotten by the descendants of the people who made them. So collectors began to write down the tunes as best they could. Even this method was unsatisfactory for it gave no idea of the unique singing style of true folk singers. The real advances came when the phonograph could be used to record folk music more faithfully for scholarly study, and this is the method that is used more and more today. Musicologists, folklorists, sociologists, historians, anthropologists and others are exploring this "dauntingly large and complex field."

The Library of Congress has been accumulating a national collection and "indexing, cataloging, preserving and copying" our folk songs. Its Archive of American Folk Songs, founded in 1928, contains thousands of manuscripts and thousands of recorded folk songs. The Honorary Curator of the Archive is John Lomax, who has traveled over 300,000 miles and collected more than 10,000 songs.

There are other collectors, John Jacob Niles (see *Life*, Sept. 6, 1943) Jean Thomas, John Powell, to name a few.

Collectors are interested in how folk songs are made up and grow, how they are sung, where they come from, and how they are spread.

An authority tells how one song was recorded "in Ohio from the singing of a Russian Jew who learned it in Utah while living among the Mormons"; and how another song, no longer known in Scotland, where it originated in the 1700's, was found in Florida "sung by a woman seventy-one years old who can neither read nor write who learned it from her father, a native of Georgia."

We do not yet have records of all the songs our people sing, and many have long been forgotten and lost to us. But collectors believe that more songs are being made by the people of America than by those of any other country and that our heritage of folk song is also greater.

Charles Seeger says that, "Unquestionably, the musical soul of America is in its folk music, not in its academic music; and only in its popular music to the extent

(Continued on page 56)

How to Increase Membership

BY request, Mrs. James Joseph Hepburn of Massachusetts, State Vice Regent and State Chairman of Membership, contributes her 1951-1952 program for an accelerated campaign for increasing membership which she promoted at the Fall State Meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

The State has been divided into twelve regions. Twelve Regional Vice Chairmen have been appointed who will assist Chapters in their respective regions and receive monthly reports from Chapter Chairmen. Each Chapter Regent must appoint a Chairman of Membership and promptly notify the State Chairman and the Regional Vice Chairman.

At the meeting a center of interest was the membership booth in the hotel foyer which all Regents and Regional Vice Chairmen were requested to visit. Two large maps of the State were exhibited. One showed the twelve regions and the names of the Chapters within them. Large red dots on the other denoted places lacking Chapters. The new printed invitations to become members of the D. A. R. were displayed. The State will supply them to Chapters through Regional Vice Chairmen.

Attendants at the booth were busy. They issued to Regents cards with names and addresses of their Regional Chairmen; letters from the State Chairman with constructive suggestions for setting up Chapter organizations capable of substantially assisting in increasing membership; and the new blue satin membership badges. On the badges were sewn in a pattern as many tiny buttons as there had been members admitted to the Chapter by application, reinstatements, or transfers from other States since the advent of the present administration. Additional earned decorations for the ribbons will be issued by the State Chairman at State Board Meetings. Regents were asked to wear the badges at all affairs of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

A careful State survey revealed a dearth of sufficient and prompt assistance for applicants trying to complete lineages. Thirteen members known to be successful genealogists will now contribute their services at specified libraries, where their schedule

will be at the best. An applicant who cannot complete her papers should consult a Regent about the schedule of the State Consulting Genealogists. When she arrives at a library she only needs to ask for the D. A. R. genealogist of the day.

Suggestions were made for increasing membership. Always praise your Chapter. Speak well of its members and of all Chapters. If your membership has declined, do not publicize it. If it has declined steadily over a period, take stock. If your Chapter is in a city and you do not hold evening meetings, agree to the organization of one which will, and encourage a member who cannot attend day meetings to promote one. After resignations work hard for reinstatements. Build your Chapter quickly through family groups. Give them great publicity. Hold an annual event in their honor. Present D. A. R. memberships as Christmas and birthday gifts.

List all known eligible women. Even those who perhaps could never attend, and those who do not live near Chapters might like to join. Reading our Magazine would keep them informed. One Chapter has several such members.

Make a business of systematically collecting and listing names of other eligible women. Remember your Good Citizens if eligible, even to presenting initial memberships.

Send official invitations to all on your list who would be acceptable members. Follow promptly with a request to call. Take pertinent D. A. R. literature, a working sheet and a chart. Describe our Society in detail. An evening call might be wise. Men often become interested in our policies and projects and influence their womenfolk to join.

Offer prompt assistance with papers. Have you a Chapter genealogist? If not, encourage a member to study genealogical research. When necessary take advantage of the State Consulting Genealogists' service. Papers of applicants should reach the Registrar General at least three weeks before National Board Meetings.

Help retain members by visiting shut-ins and others who have to be out of touch with their chapter. Appoint a committee for

"newsy" correspondence with distant members. Chapters have used mimeographed letters.

It is important to advertise. Feature impressive induction services for members. Present them with Handbooks. Ask them to invite eligible friends. Publicize such special events, and name new members and their friends in your article. Then elaborate upon an important National activity, quoting impressive figures. Seek greater publicity for all meetings. Hold more open meetings. Try to persuade your local newspaper to run a series of articles about our

Society. Place our Magazine and other D. A. R. literature in your library. Our Manual for Citizenship is an effective testimonial. Interest local youth in carrying on projects of historical value in prominent locations. Offering prizes might stimulate competition. Seek pertinent publicity for such vital work.

INCREASING MEMBERSHIP OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IS NOT THE TASK OF A FEW. IT IS THE TASK OF EVERY MEMBER!

Our Patriot's Pledge

We dare not rest in peaceful self-content
while so many others feebly sleep,
Throughout the servile, base and silent treachery
of our HOMELAND'S blackest night;
With firm and steadfast courage we've pledged
a PATRIOT'S charge to faithful keep;
'Tis ours then, the GUARDIAN'S task, to train a nation's YOUTH
for conquest o'er the craven traitor's might!
Our patriot's FAITH to these must ever chart and compass be,
'cross barren lands and trackless seas,—
With an EAGLE'S lightning shafts o'erhead defending and avenging
our valiant JACs.

We've never sought to shun the field of conflict
with its bitter anguish and pain,
And since we can but loathe the rabble hordes
clamoring to conquer JUSTICE there,
We've risen to guard with sword and shield our YOUTH
who ever stand to lose or gain;
'Tis Heaven our MISSION has ordained lest wrathful boasts
subdue their HEARTS in confusion and despair;
We've advanced thus far our CHALLENGE that vaunting foes must see,
unfurled to fortune's tempestuous breeze,
Beside our matchless DISTAFF and WHEEL the noble standard
of our triumphant JACs.

We've defied subversion's storm and flood
to carry from us on the ebbing tide
These for whom PATRIOTS, sons and sires, have staunchly lived,—
have bravely fought and died;
We've sounded clarion call lest YOUTH and FREEDOM
meet their doom together;
In these Americans, ALONE, our fondest dreams of future strength
and greatness must abide;
We've pledged a sentry's watch to LOYAL stand beside our JACs
through fair and stormy weather,—
Since 'tis a HEAVEN just and true this conquest decrees,
the strong DEFENSES of our D. A. R. are freely theirs FOREVER.

Ruth R. Alderman

Florida State Chairman of Junior American Citizens

National Defense

BY KATHARINE G. REYNOLDS, *National Chairman*

AND FRANCES B. LUCAS, *Executive Secretary*

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

OUR CONSTITUTION

AS we start another year, let us reaffirm our determination not to lose our constitutional liberties at home under the claim of wartime necessities. Some liberties will have to be curtailed temporarily; but let us do what we can to see to it that any emergency legislation is restricted to a definite time period. Should we find ourselves in a global war, Americans will respond to the needs of our country without being put under dictatorship.

Controls should be as few as possible. Controls are nothing new. They have been tried before, and abandoned. In Biblical days the Hittites found them unworkable; a Roman emperor tried them without success; English kings tried them and brought on famine; French aristocracy had them and were beheaded in turn; we experimented with them during the Revolutionary War, but revoked them in 1788.

As the new year starts, let us pledge anew to VOTE. Here again we must not be hoodwinked by slogans such as, "We cannot change horses in mid-stream," or "A New Broom Sweeps Clean," or any other slogan adopted to snare the votes of the unwary or unthinking. If changing horses means securing one better able to breast the current, then change. But if the "New Broom" is poorly constructed, it might be better to hold to the old broom. Take your voting seriously; vote, and vote for those you think best qualified for the positions to be filled.

As I write this, it is mid-October and your National Defense Chairman has been kept busy. It was her privilege to speak to representatives of fourteen Chapters at a meeting in Woodbury, New Jersey, on the 9th. This was sponsored by the Ann Whitall Chapter and between 150 and 175 people were present. From there she went to Elmira, New York, where she attended the New York State Conference and spoke at a National Defense Round

Table. This was a very interesting Conference, and much inspiration was derived from it.

After the Conference there was a meeting in Brooklyn, sponsored by the Battle Pass Chapter, at which members of the National Defense Committee of the New York Round Table were present. Of particular interest was the report by one of the members upon questions to be voted on at the next New York City election. An informative digest of each measure to be put to the voters was given, yet there was no attempt to say how to vote. It was excellently done, and it would be well if Chapter Chairmen in other sections would explain issues up for consideration to their members.

While in Elmira, an article appeared in the Elmira Star Gazette of October 11th, under the headline: "Vast Radar Network Installed." The article stated that the "largest radar systems ever produced" had been completed by the General Electric Company for the United States and Canada; that they have been installed by the Air Force and will guard against air attack. The installations are known as posts, and each post can intercept several raids simultaneously. To operate each system on a 24-hour basis, forty people will be required. In the Arctic areas the equipment will be housed in "radomes"—made from rubberized fabrics which will protect the installations from weather changes. They are said to resemble huge pumpkins.

In the Houston Post of September 1st, there appeared a letter which so clearly stated the dangers of the Atlantic Union, in response to a series of articles which had appeared in support of the Atlantic Union, that your Chairman asked Mrs. A. H. Lichty, a Texas Daughter who had sent her the clipping, to secure permission to reprint it. This permission was gladly given and the article, in part, is printed below. We greatly appreciate the permission given us by the Houston Post and by

the author, Mr. W. Gail Reeves, who is in the real estate business and is a member of Post 52, American Legion.

"ATLANTIC UNION WOULD ERASE CONSTITUTION"

"I know what it means to be an American and I must acknowledge that the very thought of being anything else inclines me to look askance at a proposal like Atlantic Union which, according to its proponents, would demand of me a loyalty 'above and beyond' my loyalty to America.

"The plan for Atlantic Union, in brief, calls for the establishment of a new government to which this nation and others of the Atlantic Pact would delegate power in much the same manner that our 48 states now delegate power to the federal government in Washington.

"It envisages a common citizenship, a common currency and the elimination of trade restrictions. Its purpose, say its sponsors and supporters, is to so unite the people and the resources of the 'free world' that no nation, or group of nations, would dare attack.

"By joining Atlantic Union we would, with one irrevocable pen stroke, erase the Declaration of Independence; abolish the Constitution of the United States; make a 'State flag' of the Stars and Stripes and turn back the clock 175 years by again subjecting ourselves to European rule.

"With a common citizenship, our immigration barriers would come down and we would find ourselves inundated by a virtual tidal wave of newly created 'fellow citizens' demanding jobs and homes in America. With the elimination of trade restrictions, the now well-paid American worker would be forced to compete, in an open and unprotected market, with the pauper and slave labor of the world.

"A common currency would mean that our present money, worth little enough as it is, would be subject to exchange at a rate to be determined by the new government in which we would be only an impotent minority.

"The contention of Atlantic Union advocates that in becoming a member, 'We would lose none of our sovereignty; we would extend it,' is nothing more than an insupportable sophistry. Sovereignty, according to the dictionary, is the 'quality of

being independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original and independent authority or jurisdiction.'

"In Atlantic Union we would be, from the very beginning, subject and subservient to the wishes of those who would outnumber us in the composition of the new government.

"The nations that now think it proper for us to carry 90 per cent of the burden in Korea, while they make 90 per cent of the decisions there, cannot be expected to experience a sudden change of heart because of Atlantic Union.

"It is reasonable to assume that what is now voluntary would be compulsory. In Atlantic Union we would have 'extended' our sovereignty—in much the same manner as did Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia when they became members of the Soviet Union.

"What form of government could we expect in the new government? To most Americans, the difference between Socialism and Communism is only the difference between a slow and a fast hearse. Both go to the same place but one will take a nation to the graveyard more quickly than the other.

"The so-called 'free world' with which we are asked to unite to form Atlantic Union is in reality a group of nations having predominately socialistic governments. I firmly believe, with a conviction akin to knowledge, that our system of private enterprise and individual liberty, which we have come to know as the American way of life, could not possibly survive, once its main blood stream had been united and made common with those of nations suffering from the leukemia of Socialism as would be the case in the event we should become a member of Atlantic Union.

"In conclusion it may be said of the Atlantic Union 'package' that the label, though perhaps attractive, is misleading; that the merchandise it contains is unacceptable, and that the price tag it bears makes it too dear for any American to consider.

"Only when all mankind shall live by the Golden Rule will such a government as is proposed by advocates of Atlantic Union be either possible or practical. It would, in that event, however, be utterly unnecessary for the kind of world its pro-

ponents profess as their objective would then be, in fact, an already accomplished reality.

"Very truly yours,
"W. Gail Reeves."
Katharine G. Reynolds

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

Above is the title of "Agenda Item 52" which established a Commission in the United Nations. Following are some excerpts which deserve your close scrutiny and considerate judgment.

"ANNEX III

"... Bearing in mind article VI of the Genocide Convention," (Article VI: "Persons charged with genocide or *any of the other acts enumerated in Article III* shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by *such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction* with respect to those Contracting parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction"), "on the prevention and Punishment of Genocide. . . ."

"Principle I. Any person who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefor and liable to punishment.

"Principle II. The fact that *internal law* does not impose a penalty for an act which constitutes a crime under *international law* does not relieve the person who committed the act from responsibility under *international law*."

ARTICLE 13

"... Every State has the duty to carry out in good faith its obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law, and it may NOT INVOKE PROVISIONS IN ITS CONSTITUTION OR ITS LAW AS AN EXCUSE FOR FAILURE TO PERFORM ITS DUTY."

Therefore, Americans cannot claim the protection of the Constitution or Bill of Rights if the Charter of the United Nations, adopted as a Treaty in 1945, is considered the Supreme Law of the Land as it was in the California case. The Genocide Treaty HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS, because more than twenty coun-

tries have ratified it. This treaty is still before a sub-Committee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate.

There lies the imminent danger of the United Nations becoming a world-governing body. If this organization were a parliament (as it was sold to the American people) in which international disputes were settled and war avoided, no more esteemed organization could have been established, but now it is interfering with the INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS.

If the above Commission adopts the findings already approved by the General Assembly as articles for consideration, we are bound by the Charter of the United Nations.

Are Americans willing to forfeit their rights of trial by jury? We could be taken from our homes without proper charge of guilt and tried by foreign judges in a foreign land.

"CULTURE AND EDUCATION IN NEW CHINA"

That is the title of an 82-page booklet sent by R. Wong of Kowloon, Hongkong. The statements are worthy of serious consideration for our contention has long been that socialism leads to communism. From the following excerpts it is plain to be seen that the Red Chinese consider that communism is socialism.

"Chairman Mao Tse-tung has said in 'On the People's Democratic Dictatorship': 'The People's State is for the defence of the people. Once they have the possibility of applying democratic methods on a nationwide and comprehensive scale to educate and reform themselves, they will get rid of the influences of domestic and foreign reactionaries. . . Thus the people can reform their bad habits and thoughts derived from the old society, so that they will not take the wrong road pointed out to them by the reactionaries; but will continue to advance and develop toward a Socialist and Communist society.'"

This sounds familiar. Those of us who strive earnestly to retain our individual freedom as protected under the Constitution and to preserve our CONSTITUTIONAL REPUBLIC, often referred to

erroneously as a Democracy, are continually labelled "reactionaries." Discarding our traditional honor, loyalty and love of country leads to becoming a "collective" mass of peoples who are easily subverted by the communists.

"The idea of serving the people has become prevalent among intellectuals and government personnel . . . This is a great victory on the ideological front. It goes without saying that this ideological victory is an integral part of the revolution's all-over victory. . . In general, teachers as well as students are organized for ideological study. After liberation, political classes in the history of social development, political economy, New Democracy, etc., have been opened in various universities and middle schools."

Through the Social Studies in our schools, many fine American students are being indoctrinated with SOCIALISM. From the above statement it is obviously the shrewdest point at which to disseminate communist ideology. They bluntly state this fact themselves!

SOCIAL STUDIES

Dr. A. C. Whitford was asked to review the books used in a particular section of Florida. The following remarks were in his report: "The lower grade books used and called 'Social Studies' are a series of books based on children and their experiences. These books are well gotten up and beautifully illustrated. Therein lies one of their principal dangers. These books start in the lowest grades. It is very noticeable that until one gets at least to the fifth grade no mention is made of any PROFESSIONAL men. Everything is based around the 'workers'. The words laborers, producers, working men or people are never used. The only word is 'Workers.' None of the children's parents were professional men, none were doctors, lawyers or clergymen. These words were never used. This, it would seem on reading, gives the impression that "workers" are the only people. It tends to create class consciousness.

"The book 'Some Day Soon' states on the fly page that it is a 'Study of a Community and Its Workers.' The Table of Contents under each of the subdivisions starts with the following: 'Workers Who

Help Us,' 'Workers Who Produce Our Food,' 'Workers Who Help Us Travel,' 'Workers Who Send Our Messages.' All this seems to prepare the minds of our young to accept anything concerning the worker as wholly good."

Thus *Workers*, which has been used so frequently by the subversive and communist groups becomes a word to influence the minds of our children. In the Subversive Guide (available at the National Defense Committee for 35¢) we find cited as communistic, Workers Alliance, Workers Part of America, Workers Cultural Federation, Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, and all remember the cry of "Workers of the World, Unite!"

In the "New China" booklet mentioned above and published in Peking under the Red Chinese, the term "workers" is repeated continuously. The communist plan is to level EVERYONE to the "collective workers' level," develop socialism, and communism will follow.

BUY AND STUDY

"Your Rugged Constitution" by Bruce and Esther Findlay is pictorial explanation of that splendid document which should be in every school room. The illustrations are for young and old alike so cleverly have the Findlays portrayed situations which have been met in the protection of Americans. Reasons for the adoption of each article and amendment are included, along with other pertinent information. It is published by the Stanford University Press for \$3.00. Buy your child's teacher a New Year's gift for her school room. Read it yourself, first.

THE NEW YEAR

These are anxious days but never let your confidence in the United States of America waiver. We are carrying the world financially. We are still supplying 90% Americans to fight and die in Korea for the United Nations. We have the highest standard of living in the world. Others need our help much MORE THAN WE NEED THEIRS. Let's not dissipate our strength in men and money but vow to protect this, our native land, from bankruptcy in both and preserve our precious heritage.

Frances B. Lucas

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Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

IT has been interesting to receive during the past month two questions regarding the work of the Recording Secretary which are of a similar nature, although from widely separated States. Your Parliamentarian feels it might be advisable to discuss with you the duties of the Recording Secretary and how the minutes should be handled as you may be experiencing the same difficulties with your Recording Secretary.

It was really a shock to have a letter from a newly-elected Secretary asking what could be done with the condition she found existing in the work of the former Secretary. This Chapter has a three-year term of office and during her term of office the outgoing Secretary did not have but two sets of minutes to turn over to the newly-elected Secretary. They were written on loose-leaf paper and had never been entered in the permanent record book.

Another Chapter wrote that the Recording Secretary in her three years in office had attended only one meeting, therefore that Chapter was faced with the same calamity of no record of the meetings held during a period of three years. The questions were really identical: "What can we do about it?"

Your Parliamentarian feels such a situation is a most deplorable one, and that all Chapters should have something in their By-Laws that would be a safeguard against something of this kind which can occur in any group. The only thing to be recommended is the following which can be inserted in the By-Laws: "Any officer absenting herself from — meetings of the Chapter or the Executive Board, without reasonable excuse in writing, shall be deemed to have resigned her office." This is a very drastic rule and one that will probably cause hard feelings if put into practice, but an organization must have some protection against a person who will take an office and then feel no responsibility about fulfilling its requirements.

In electing a Recording Secretary try to be reasonably sure that she will recognize the obligations of her office and the service she must render the organization. The

Recording Secretary is the most important officer in any group and should be chosen with great care. The minutes are a vital chronicle of the work of the Chapter and should be compiled clearly. Whenever a history is to be written it is to the minutes that one turns to learn what has been accomplished as there is no other authentic record provided for in the set-up of an organization. While a Chapter may have been blessed with capable Regents who saw to it that during their administration splendid things were accomplished, yet these officers do not maintain a record book like the minutes.

In addition to the minutes, a Recording Secretary must keep a roster of the members, call the roll, if the Chapter is not a large one, notify officers of their election, committees of their appointment and furnish the committees with all papers referred to them, notify delegates of their election and furnish them with credentials. If your Chapter does not have an adopted order of business for its meetings the Recording Secretary should, previous to each meeting, prepare an order of business for the use of the Regent.

When the Regent and the Vice Regent are absent and a quorum is present and the hour of the meeting has arrived, it is the duty of the Secretary to call the meeting to order and preside until a Chairman Protem has been elected. Of course, there should always be a Corresponding Secretary, too, but if the Chapter does not have one the Recording Secretary must send out notices of all meetings and conduct the general correspondence of the organization. It is recommended that the Chapter have both.

The Recording Secretary should have on hand at every meeting a copy of the By-Laws and all standing rules. She should record all motions stated by the Chair and the result of the vote, points of order, appeals and questions of privilege and how decided by the Chair. If a roll call vote is ordered, she must give the number of Yeas, Nays and those who answered Present. The Recording Secretary must

(Continued on page 100)

Book Reviews

RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE, by Russell Kirk. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 187 pp., inc. Notes, Randolph Chronology, Select Bibliography, and Index. \$3.

Whether or not a reader agrees with the beliefs and approves of the actions of an historical personage and whether or not the student holds the same opinions and reaches the same conclusions as the writer does, it is important and interesting to read biographies. For biography is history. And history is biography.

Calling this volume "A Study in Conservative Thought," Mr. Kirk, instructor in the history of civilization at Michigan State College and frequent contributor to historical journals, summarizes the philosophies of John Randolph, Virginia aristocrat and eccentric genius, "one of America's most surprising men."

A descendant of John Rolfe and his Indian Princess wife, Pocahontas, Randolph of Roanoke was born in 1773 and became the "accuser of Jefferson and the preceptor of Calhoun." His career ended in eloquent championship of tradition and the ancient values in society. He broke with Jefferson because he contended Jefferson had deserted republican standards of political purity, simplicity in government and strict construction of the Constitution.

Through the life and thought of Randolph, the author traces the progress of the southern mind from 1776 to 1861. "Change is not reform," the Virginian emphasized before his death in 1833, when he thought he saw the fabric of an ancient order dissolving around him—personal liberty, local rights and the old ways of society which simple men love.

"Randolph was not a democrat, not a nationalist, not a liberal—as those terms are used today," writes the author.

"His principles surely are not in fashion in this world of ours. And yet Randolph's concepts of purity in politics and of personal and local liberty never can be invalid; even if for us they are as remote of attainment as are Plato's Ideas, yet they have the genuineness of Platonic images."

Frequent quotations from Randolph himself are used in the book, as "The people of this country, if ever they lose their liberties, will do it by sacrificing some great principle of free government to temporary passion. There are certain great principles, which if they be not held inviolate, at all seasons, our liberty is gone. If we give them up, it is perfectly immaterial what is the character of our Sovereign; whether he be King or President, elective or hereditary—it is perfectly immaterial what is his character—we shall be slaves—it is not an elective government which will preserve us."

Again: "This is a cardinal principle, that should govern all statesmen—never, without the strongest necessity, to disturb that which is at rest."

In concluding his biography, Kirk writes in part: "Although Randolph's Sovereign States have been beaten down at one time and bribed into submission at another; although every economic measure he denounced has been made a permanent policy of our national government; although the plantation is desolate and the city triumphant—still, Randolph's system of thought has its adherents. He has helped to insure us against reckless consolidation and arbitrary power. His love of personal and local liberties, his hatred of privilege, his perception of realities behind political metaphysics, his voice lifted against the god Whirl—these things endure. . . . He had battled for principle against gods and men. And, though he fell, he lost with a brilliancy that was almost compensation for disaster."

Mrs. Ruth Bent (Frederick A.) Sapp, of Ottawa, Ill., passed away suddenly Thursday night, December 6. She was a Past State Regent of Illinois, 1946-47; a Past Regent of the Illini Chapter; and a Past National President, Daughters of Colonial Wars. A National Vice Chairman for the D. A. R. Museum, she had recently announced her candidacy for Vice President General in 1952.

Motion Pictures

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER

National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee

BANNERLINE (M.G.M.). Cast: Lionel Barrymore, Keefe Brasselle, Lary Keating.

This timely, fast-paced story, has an important message to convey. With a light touch, the screen play makes a plea for cleaner city politics, a free press, and an awakened, alert citizenry to take part in civic affairs for political betterment.

Done without a feeling of preaching, a witty, casual, lively and amusing dialogue forms a bright highlight throughout. In an unpretentious and naive manner, success is achieved by courageous, unafraid use of a free press, against a seemingly impregnable wall of corruption.

A popular and beloved American-history teacher is dying. He is resentful and bitter that he seems to have failed to arouse the indifferent citizens of his town against the gangster in power there.

A former pupil, now a cub reporter on the town's paper, comes to visit his former teacher for an interview. Just to please his old teacher, he manages to run an extra front page, headlining all the reforms and ideas his teacher has been dreaming of. With the help of the heretofore frightened publisher, he even distributes the sheet to the town's people. For his interference, the cub reporter is severely punished by the ruling gang. The citizens are now aroused to action and the publisher, outraged, decides to make a fight for a drastic change.

In this somewhat sentimental little drama, Mr. Barrymore is at his best as the humorous, acid-tongued, peppery teacher.

AN AMERICAN IN PARIS (M.G.M.).

Cast: Gene Kelly, Oscar Levant, Leslie Caron.

Completely "Gershwin," this extravaganza is full and brimming over with light-hearted gaiety. With the famous and familiar Gershwin lyrics as background, there are singing, dancing, clowning and good

acting, all done with taste and intelligent directing. The magnificent rise of technicolor results in a pageantry of sparkling, lush color.

The thread of a carefree, simple story winds its dreamy way along. Living like story-book Bohemians, two Americans live in Paris. One is an artist, the other a symphony conductor. There are two beautiful girls, a beautiful little French girl and a sophisticated, wealthy girl. The artist makes his choice and all ends well.

The original dance ballets are exquisitely interpreted by Gene Kelly. He dances the love scenes in pantomime, using artistic imagination.

SLAUGHTER TRAIL (R.K.O.). Cast: Brian Donlevy, Virginia Grey, Andy Devine.

Laid in the great Southwest, in the late 1800's, this adventure story is narrated by a "Hoof beat" serenade, sung troubadour fashion by a cavalry man. An outstanding Western in spite of its misleading title, this adventure story is packed full of action, but not too much of violence.

The chief of the Navajos has maintained peaceful relations with the white men, along the New Mexico-Arizona border, until an Indian survivor reports a wanton killing by three white bandits. The rugged captain of the fort on the Arizona trail tries to settle the matter but the Navajos demand a life for a life, according to their tradition. The captain sticks to his ideas of a fair trial, even risking an Indian raid on the Fort. The bandits are killed and the good, honorable relationship between the Indians and the white men is once more restored. There is a light romance and some comics are brought in, with catchy tunes sung by an Army Sergeant.

Containing good ethical values, of integrity, fine understanding and good relationship between men, this picture is recommended for children's audiences.

Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters

Continued through October 31, 1951

ARKANSAS
* Martha Baker Thurman
COLORADO
* La Junta
HAWAII
Aloha
ILLINOIS
North Shore
KANSAS
* Captain Jesse Leavenworth
MASSACHUSETTS
* Abiah Folger Franklin
* Dolly Woodbridge
NEW JERSEY
* Watch Tower

NEW MEXICO
* Roswell
NEW YORK
Deo-on-go-wa
PENNSYLVANIA
Colonel John Proctor
Phoebe Bayard
* Presque Isle
WEST VIRGINIA
* Elizabeth Zane
WISCONSIN
* Chippewa Valley
WYOMING
* Sheridan

GOLD BADGES for Previously-Listed Chapters

CALIFORNIA
* Mojave
MASSACHUSETTS
* Colonel Ebenezer Francis
* Commodore Samuel Tucker
* Contentment
* Old State House
OHIO
* Fort Industry

PENNSYLVANIA
* Doctor Benjamin Rush
* Fort Augusta
* Liberty Bell
* Thomas Leiper
WEST VIRGINIA
* West Augusta
156 SILVER BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,035 GOLD BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,191 TOTAL Honor Roll Chapters as of October 31, 1951

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

One Blue Star—\$1 per Member

CALIFORNIA
Bakersfield
Covina
Dorothy Clark
Santa Cruz
GEORGIA
William Marsh
KANSAS
Susannah French Putney
LOUISIANA
Abram Moorehouse
MASSACHUSETTS
Joseph Coolidge
MICHIGAN
Sarah Treat Prudden
MINNESOTA
Monument
NEW JERSEY
Jemima Cundict
OHIO
Beech Forest
TENNESSEE
Bonny Kate
WEST VIRGINIA
Elizabeth Luddington Hagans
Elizabeth Zane
James Wood
WISCONSIN
Chippewa Valley
Nequi-Antigo—Siebah

CALIFORNIA
Alhambra-San Gabriel
Cabrillo
Hollywood
Martin Severance
Pasadena
Santa Monica
DELAWARE
Captain William McKennon
MARYLAND
John Eager Howard
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Margery Sullivan
NEW JERSEY
Cranetown
WEST VIRGINIA
Captain James Allen
Daniel Taylor
Elizabeth Cummins Jackson

Three Blue Stars—\$3 per Member—# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star or 2-Blue Star

CALIFORNIA
Piedmont
RHODE ISLAND
Major William Taggart
260 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
40 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
17 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS
317 Chapters have BLUE STARS as of October 31, 1951

Additional STATE HONORS

Maryland—One BLUE STAR

Two Blue Stars—\$2 per Member—# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star

Happy New Year, D. A. R.

FROM MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS

National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

HAPPY NEW YEAR! Near my home there is a Weather Man who ends each of his broadcasts with the words, "And remember—you can help make tomorrow a nicer day!" So I shall begin my January message to you with the words, "Happy New Year!" And remember—you can help make 1952 a happier year for the D. A. R."

Our National Debt is being reduced bit by bit, but we still have a long way to go. Because of the time-lag between writing and publication I cannot give you the exact figure to date. But I can tell you that on November first it was \$380,000.00. That was \$45,000.00 short of the figure I had hoped to reach last April, and you can see we are still paying interest on a huge amount of money. The only way we can avoid these large interest payments is by reducing the debt MUCH faster.

Recently I was told that a certain phrase of mine was rapidly becoming known as "Mrs. Adams' slogan." The phrase is, "The more that is paid off, the less interest has to be paid, and therefore the less money has to be raised." I don't mind having that known as my slogan. It is true. And a slogan to be any good should

certainly be true. Let's pay off more of the debt!

In the beginning there were many large gifts which have gone to the credit of the Chapters and States of the donors. But we cannot continue to bask in the reflected glory from those wonderful and deeply appreciated gifts. It is time that each Daughter assumed her responsibility for the handsome buildings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This year we are trying to emphasize the fact that the Buildings are owned by each of us as individuals who are members of the National Society and, as such, are co-owners of our Buildings. There is an old Scotch saying, "Many a mickle makes a muckle." Many small gifts equal a few large gifts. Shall we not see to it that gifts, both large and small, form a continuous stream of money that will pay off the debt?

There are still three and a half months before Continental Congress. The report of the Building Completion Committee at that time will reflect YOUR work, and the amount of the debt at that time will be YOUR answer to the need of YOUR Society. HAPPY NEW YEAR—and remember, you can make it a happier year for the D. A. R.!

Memoirs and Prayer of a Greyhound Driver

THE following verses were written in November by Paul M. Robbins, of Roanoke, Va., who drove one of the Greyhound buses which took our members to the Approved Schools in 1948 and also drove

one of the buses which took the members on the Approved Schools tour in 1951. He writes that he made up the poem while driving, "and it's from my heart."

Memoirs

I've driven many precious cargoes,
Of people near and far.
The most precious cargo ever to go busling
with me
Was the Daughters of the D. A. R.

Prayer

As I gaze beyond the Blue Horizon
I see a new and shining Star.
It is the spot reserved by our God
For the Daughters of the D. A. R.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

Again the Magazine proudly presents the advertising results of another fine State Society, this issue being sponsored by the Chapters and members of New York, the Empire State.

With its D. A. R. membership of 14,878 and its 274 Chapters as of last June 1, New York leads all our States in Chapters and members. It also led in Magazine subscriptions as of November 13, with 1,392, but was being closely pressed by California, with 1,271; Illinois with 1,139; and Pennsylvania, with 1,103.

Many New York Chapters have done splendid work and obtained excellent results for this issue, and we carry their advertisements with much pride and pleasure. Our thanks and gratitude go especially to Mrs. Elmer E. Price, State Magazine Advertising Chairman, who received and processed the ads before sending them to our Magazine office. She has been most efficient, prompt and dependable.

Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent of New York, also has been most helpful and cooperative in pushing the project; as were also Mrs. Roy D. Bonney, State Magazine Chairman; the Regents, Chairmen and members of numerous Chapters.

New York is a great State, and we hope our subscribers will read its ads and patronize its advertisers. The story of New York State written by Mrs. Cook is a highly informative and interesting account of its great progress. The New York members have our praise and appreciation for their fine work for the Magazine and other D. A. R. projects.

Our total Magazine circulation mounted well during the Fall, going from 18,411 as of October 1 to 19,329 as of November 13. This was due largely to the splendid work of the National Magazine Chairman, the National Vice Chairmen, State Regents, State Magazine Chairmen, and especially the Chapter Regents and Chapter Magazine Chairmen.

It is strange but true that most members have to be ASKED to subscribe to our

Magazine. This holds true for other organizations and publications and even for our Churches, where members have to be ASKED for contributions, as, for instance, during the Every Member Canvasses.

Accordingly, it is very necessary for Chapter Magazine Chairmen to stress Magazine subscriptions at each meeting. Mrs. A. Bruce Eagle, Magazine Chairman of the Shenandoah Valley Chapter at Martinsburg, W. Va., obtained over 40 subscriptions this Fall, and is still getting them, by personal solicitation.

Illinois had a net increase of 97 subscriptions during October, chiefly from the fact that attractive butterfly pins were given to all new subscribers during the State Society's District Meetings. This enabled Illinois to pass Pennsylvania and its hard-working, letter-writing State Magazine Chairman.

The James Wood Chapter, of Parkersburg, W. Va., *requires* each new Chapter member to subscribe to the Magazine for her first year of D. A. R. membership. This acquaints all the new members with our Society's background and work, and most of them become so interested they send Magazine renewals when their first subscriptions expire.

Soliciting of advertising helps circulation figures. The State of Virginia, for instance, had only 525 subscriptions last April but by November, with its October advertising work, had increased its subscriptions to 717, a gain of 192 or almost 37 per cent. Alabama last April had only 238 subscribers, but with its ad work for the November issue, raised its total to 423, a gain of 185, or almost 74 per cent. These are instances of what other States may do.

Minnesota is giving four prizes of D. A. R. Magazine subscriptions for Chapter membership gains. The State Society offered one of these prizes, the State Membership Chairman the other three, Chapter Regents designating the members winning the awards for 1950-51 membership increases.

State Activities

NEW YORK

THE Fifty-Fifth Conference of the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Mark Twain Hotel in Elmira on October 10, 11 and 12, with 526 delegates and members present. The Hostess Chapters were: Baron Steuben, Beulah Patterson Brown, Catherine Schuyler, Carantouan, Cayuga, Chemung, Chief Taughannock, Conhocton, Corporal Josiah Griswold, Corning, Kanestio Valley, Olean, Onwentsia, Salamanca, She-quagah, Tioughnioga, with Mrs. Henry J. Barnard of Chemung Chapter, Chairman, and Mrs. Charles C. Cummings of Corning Chapter, Co-chairman.

The Conference was greatly honored by the presence of Mrs. James Blaine Patton, President General; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. John M. Kerr, Treasurer General; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, Curator General; Mrs. George Duffy, Past Vice President General and Past State Regent; and Miss Edla S. Gibson, Past Vice President General and Past State Regent; Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National Building Completion Fund Chairman; Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Gilbert L. Van Auken, State President of the Children of American Revolution.

On Tuesday morning the State Regent, Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, called the meeting to order. The State Chaplain, Miss Ruth M. Duryee, gave the invocation. After the opening ceremonies, Mrs. Cook introduced the guests. Dr. Lewis Eldrid, President of Elmira College, in an inspiring address recited and explained a pledge he had written: "Before God and in the sight of my fellow men, I reaffirm my devotion and loyalty to the rights and obligations of freedom under law and granted by the Constitution of the United States of America and reassume my personal responsibility to cherish the blessings of liberty and to preserve them undiminished for posterity."

Mrs. Cook gave an outstanding report of the year's accomplishments. Each officer read a report outlining the results of the

year's work of her office. Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, State Recording Secretary, who recently returned from abroad, called on all Daughters "to resist with all their vitality the creeping paralysis known as socialism." The report of the Revision of the By-Laws Committee was given by Mrs. George Duffy, Chairman. This report showed much thought and careful study.

Mrs. Cook accepted a gift from the New York State Officers Club of a silver tea service to be placed in the D. A. R. room in the Ten Broeck House in Albany.

The afternoon was devoted to 29 round-table discussion groups in charge of the State Officers and Chairmen and the National Defense meeting at which Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, State Chairman, presided. Mrs. Reynolds, presented by Mrs. Maybe, gave a thought-provoking address entitled, "Danger from Within." She stated that the Daughters of the American Revolution stand for the United States of America remaining a sovereign Nation, free to cooperate with like-minded Nations, but subordinate to none."

On Wednesday evening a banquet was held in honor of Mrs. Patton. A stirring address was made by our President General, who declared that "in a new Spirit of '51 our people are uniting to resist the drift away from the true intent and meaning of the Constitution." A reception in honor of the President General, State Regent and official guests followed the banquet.

On Thursday the reports of Committee Chairmen showed the excellent and far-reaching accomplishments of the Chapters. Mrs. Van Auken reported that this year there are 63 C. A. R. Societies in New York State, with 1,568 members.

The Memorial Service, commemorating 384 Daughters who had passed away during the year, was held in Trinity Episcopal Church. The service was conducted by Miss Duryee. Mrs. Cook and others read special tributes. The impressive service was made more beautiful by the lovely voice of Miss Thelma Le Bar Brown, Past State Vice Regent, who sang "O, Divine Redeemer."

Thursday evening the assembly was privileged to hear Dr. James Brown, III, Direc-

tor, Corning Glass Center, who spoke on his internment of three and a half years in a German Prison Camp during World War II. He praised the work of the Red Cross, stating that few of the prisoners would have survived but for the efficient work of the Red Cross.

These meetings were enlivened by musical selections at every session. A number of our talented members graciously entertained us.

Friday morning final reports were given and this most enjoyable and successful conference was brought to a close. The Conference accepted the invitation of a group of New York City Chapters to hold the Fifty-Sixth annual Conference in New York City in October, 1952.

Elizabeth F. Fonda, *State Historian*

INDIANA

THE Fifty-First Indiana State Conference was held at the Lincoln Hotel in Indianapolis, September 25, 26, and 27. The State Regent, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, presided at all sessions. The theme of the conference was, "Be Alert for the Price of Freedom is Eternal Vigilance."

Preceding the opening of Conference, the State Officers Club held its annual dinner meeting, at which time many of the distinguished guests of the Conference were introduced. The guests included Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, Honorary President General; Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Vice President General; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General; Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent of Missouri; Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Frank G. Trau, State Regent of Texas; Mrs. Ferdinand Friedli, Past State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, National Chairman of Approved Schools; and Miss Lola Wilson, Representative from Tamassee D. A. R. School.

At the Tuesday afternoon session, following the opening reports and discussion on D. A. R. Approved Schools, a beautiful memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Clyde R. Gilman.

The Rev. A. C. Brooks, Pastor of the Third Christian Church of Indianapolis, gave the invocation at the formal opening session on Tuesday evening. Greetings from our honored guests were extended, with Mrs. J. Harold Grimes representing the Honorary State Regents of Indiana. Over three hundred Indiana Daughters heard the stirring address given by Miss Gertrude Carraway, who chose as her topic, "Our Greater Tomorrow."

Wednesday's sessions were devoted largely to reports of State Chairmen and Officers. Mrs. Cory made her annual report on the aims and accomplishments of the State Society, and instilled in the assembly a feeling of great pride in her spirited administration and the achievements attained under her leadership. Indiana has oversubscribed its pledge of \$40,200 to the building fund, and has contributed liberally to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools. Valuable information has been circulated by the National Defense and Americanism Chairmen, and Mrs. Fred Bartz, President of Indiana C. A. R., reported many fine programs and increased membership. Indiana Daughters now number 6,532. Miss Carraway spoke on the improved financial condition of the D. A. R. Magazine, and the varied duties of an enthusiastic editor. Mr. Ralph Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee D. A. R. School, made a surprise appearance on the platform Wednesday afternoon and spoke briefly.

The banquet on Wednesday evening was a wonderful climax to an inspiring day and provided a program of rare talent. The Murat Chanters of the Murat Shrine Temple of Indianapolis delighted the large audience with their fine singing, and the speaker of the evening, Dr. William E. Smith, Dean of the Graduate School, Miami University, was outstanding in every respect—a forceful speaker, with a timely and brilliantly discussed topic, "America in This Twilight Era."

In addition to honored guests already named, greetings were extended by Mr. Clarence A. Cook, President Emeritus, Indiana S. A. R.; and Mrs. Claude Steele, President of Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs.

At the Thursday morning session reports were completed and the newly elected State Officers were presented. They are

Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Regent; Mrs. Harry H. Wolf, Vice Regent; Mrs. S. L. McKinney, Chaplain; Mrs. George W. Hays, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Howard G. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Harold B. Thomas, Treasurer; Mrs. John G. Biel, Registrar; Mrs. A. L. Dougherty, Historian; Mrs. Frank E. Millar, Jr., Librarian; and Mrs. Arthur E. Bowers, Mrs. Gerald T. Watterson and Mrs. M. L. Curtner as District Directors.

Mrs. Cory was given an unanimous endorsement by Indiana Daughters as a candidate for the office of Vice President General.

Resolutions were adopted regarding the display of the American flag, the need for National Economic Stability, opposition to the Genocide Treaty, World Government and Atlantic Union, and the desirability of legislative rulings on the proper presentation of American history to lower grade students.

With the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and the retiring of the Colors, the Conference was adjourned.

Jane Lea Nicholls
State Historian

CONNECTICUT

BY invitation of the Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, the Fifty-Eighth State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Roger Ludlowe High School Auditorium, Fairfield, on Monday, October 8.

Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent, presided, and the morning session opened with the formal entry of National and State Officers and guests, with music furnished by the Roger Ludlowe High School Band.

The Invocation was given by the Rev. John H. Esquirol, Rector of Trinity Church, Westport. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Edward Coulombe, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, the audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

Addresses of welcome were given by Mr. Harold A. Swaffield, Principal of Roger Ludlowe High School, and Mrs. Roger W. Hartt, Regent of Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, to which Mrs. Welch made gracious response.

Greetings from Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Miss Emaline A. Street, Past Vice President General; Miss Katharine Matthies, Past Third Vice President General; and Mrs. Ronald B. MacKenzie, State Vice Regent, received a warm response from the Connecticut Daughters. Mrs. Mackenzie presented a silver compact to Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, as a remembrance from the Hostess Chapter.

Mrs. Rosemary Way, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Howard F. Brownell, entertained with two selections.

The address of the morning, "Story of Kate Duncan Smith School," was given by Mr. John P. Tyson, newly-appointed Executive Secretary.

The meeting recessed for luncheon after the singing of "America the Beautiful" by the audience.

The afternoon session opened with the singing of the "Connecticut State Song."

Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, Vice President General from Maine; Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General from New Hampshire; Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General; and Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, Registrar General, brought thought-provoking greetings.

Three charming piano solos were presented by Mrs. Grace Guthrie Karelitz.

In her address "The Spirit of '51," Mrs. Patton, our President General, gave a timely expression of the stand of the National Society on world affairs.

The singing of "America" brought the meeting to its conclusion, after which a tea and reception in honor of the National and State Officers took place in the School Cafeteria.

Doris Huntley Manweiler
State Recording Secretary

MASSACHUSETTS

THE State Fall Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the New Ocean House in Swampscott October 3 and October 4, with 505 registered in attendance. Hostess Chapters were the Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell and the General William Shepard Chapter of Westfield.

Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent,

called the meeting to order Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The Rev. Richard T. Broeg, Minister, Methodist Church, Swampscott, gave the Invocation. The Assemblage pledged allegiance to the Flag and repeated the American's Creed, led by Mrs. F. Ernest Hanson, State Chairman Correct Use of the Flag Committee. The Assemblage joined in the National Anthem, led by Mrs. Leslie B. Phillips. The welcome was given by Mrs. Charles R. Talbot, Regent, Molly Varnum Chapter, Lowell, with response by Mrs. Ernest R. Pendleton, Regent, General William Shepard Chapter, Westfield.

The State Regent presented the following Honored Guests:

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, Registrar General; Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General; Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, Vice President General; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Past Vice President General; Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent; and Miss Jeneve M. Melvin, State President of Massachusetts C. A. R. Presentation of the Program was by Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Vice Regent and Chairman of Program.

We enjoyed an address by Ernest F. Dohnke, Major, U.S.A.F., Deputy Director of Personnel, whose subject was, "Off Duty Education in the Air Force." Major Dohnke is on the Staff of American International College. He brought to our attention the fact that branches of the College are being opened in Bermuda and the Azores for the benefit of members of the Air Force so that they may further their education while on duty.

State Officers and State Chairmen gave their outlines of work for the coming year, and at the end of the first session Mrs. Magna spoke on behalf of the Building Completion Fund, as a result of which around \$1,700 was donated.

Mrs. Harry E. Donley, State Chaplain, led in prayer at the Wednesday afternoon session. Miss Gertrude A. MacPeck, Editor of *Bay State News*, gave a fine address on "Responsibilities of Freedom." She stressed the drift away from personal freedom through the indifference of our people.

She pointed out that it is important to have the United States strong and prosperous but that it is more important to have it free.

We were also privileged to hear Col. Roland F. Estey, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services, whose address was on "Current World Affairs." He gave us his opinion of the Korean situation and stated that he felt that chances of a third World War were not imminent.

Mrs. Arnold F. Wallen gave her report of the Committee on Credentials.

A reception was given by the Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapter Founders in honor of our State Regent, the President General and other National Officers present. This was held at 4:30 p. m. in the library of the New Ocean House.

The annual banquet was held Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock—405 being seated. Mrs. Thomas McConnell did an excellent job as Toastmistress. We were favored with solos by Mr. James Clancy, tenor, and music was by the New Ocean House Orchestra.

Greetings were received from the guests at this point followed by an address by Mrs. Patton, President General, in which she said that the D. A. R. is always ready to expose and resist attempts to curtail our freedom and change our form of government and thus lose our independence of action as a great republic.

After Mrs. Patton's address, a brown bean pot containing \$200 was presented to her in her honor for the Building Completion Fund.

The Meeting continued Thursday morning. The State Regent, National and State Officers and Guests, escorted by Pages entered to the Entrance March by Mrs. Howard Bates, Chairman, Advancement of American Music.

After the usual preliminaries Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, State Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and Mrs. Herbert Jackson, State Chairman, gave the report of the Hospitality Committee. Mrs. Wallen gave the final report of the Committee on Credentials.

Unfinished and new business was taken up and resolutions were presented by Miss Josephine Richardson, State Chairman.

The assemblage adjourned after a highly successful meeting.

Mrs. Enos R. Bishop, *State Historian*

RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION held their State Fall Meeting on Monday, September 24, at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I. The twenty-three Chapters of the State were well represented.

Following the processional of present and past National and State Officers and Guests, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, State Regent, declared the meeting in session. The invocation was given by Miss Etta M. Peckham, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American's Creed were led by Mrs. J. Lewis Farlander, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee. The singing of the National Anthem was led by Miss Elizabeth Bellman, State Chairman of the Advancement of American Music Committee.

His Excellency, Dennis J. Roberts, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, extended greetings and expressed the heartfelt esteem of the citizens of Rhode Island to the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

Mrs. Frank R. Budlong, State Vice Regent, welcomed the guests and members.

Mrs. Johnson greeted and presented the following distinguished guests: Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, Registrar General; Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General; Mrs. Leroy Fogg Hussey, National Chairman of Program. Introduced from Rhode Island were Mrs. William L. Manchester, Past Vice President General; Mrs. John T. Gardner, Past Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, Past Vice President General, and Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Arthur McCrillis and Mrs. Louis Oliver.

Messages of congratulations and best wishes were received from two other Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Philip Caswell and Mrs. Howard B. Gorham. Mrs. Gorham is traveling through Europe.

Mrs. Hussey in her address gave suggestions on Program Planning, using the theme for the coming year, "America in Our Hearts."

Mrs. Anderson referred to the value of Americanization schools.

Mrs. Trehwella spoke on "Membership," stressing the serious need for new members and suggesting that Junior groups be formed for mothers and business women between the ages of 18-35, holding the meetings in the evenings.

Mrs. Johnson presented a gift of Onyx earrings and pendant made in Rhode Island to Mrs. Patton from the Rhode Island Daughters as a token of friendship and esteem.

Mrs. Marion Small, of General Nathanael Greene Chapter, Past State Custodian, and Mrs. William W. Covell, of William Ellery Chapter, Past State Librarian, presented the Rhode Island State Society with the State Custodian's and Librarian's pins. Mrs. Johnson expressed appreciation and thanks for the gifts and then presented them to the present State Custodian and State Librarian. These gifts made complete the pins to be worn by the State Officers.

Miss Betty Koehler, Junior President of the Rhode Island State Society, Children of the American Revolution, brought greetings from that Society.

A historical program, "The Declaration of Independence," was presented in costume by sixteen older boys from Hillside School Inc., D. A. R. Approved School in Marlborough, Mass.

A reception for the President General and guests preceded the luncheon.

The address given by Mrs. Patton was the highlight of the afternoon session. She urged all members to study the Resolutions passed at Continental Congress, and the stand taken against World Government, the Genocide Convention, the Atlantic Union Resolution, Socialized medicine, and the display of the United Nations flag above or in equal prominence with the American Flag. She stated the "Spirit of 1776" won independence; "The Spirit of 1951" must preserve for us that independence and the many blessings of liberty which have been handed down to us by our forefathers.

The meeting concluded with the singing of "America" and the Retiring of the Colors.

At 5:45 P. M. at the Wannamoisett Country Club, Rumford, R. I., a Dutch Treat Supper was held, honoring the President General. The affair was arranged to give the members who are employed during the

day or busy with young children and who could not come to the Fall Meeting an opportunity to meet with the President General.

Gladys L. Ganz
State Historian

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA WEEK, dear to Pennsylvanians, and Harrisburg, their capital, touched a nostalgic chord in the hearts of Pennsylvania Daughters, as they assembled for the Fifty-Fifth Annual State Conference at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, October 15, 16, 17.

Patriotic Women of America, with Mrs. Joseph G. Forney as President, entertained with a Tea Sunday afternoon. Miss Mary Lee Forney, soloist, and Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, accompanist, gave a musical program. The State Board of Management Dinner Meeting was held Sunday evening. A Dutch Treat Breakfast Monday morning served in a dual capacity, with Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, and Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General from North Carolina, State Officers, and State Chairmen speaking informally.

The Memorial Service was held in the Pine Street Presbyterian Church with Mrs. Richard A. Hutchins, State Chaplain, and the Rev. Louis F. Hutchins paying tribute to departed Daughters. The Regents' Meeting, in charge of Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Vice Regent, was devoted to "shop", with Mrs. Patton sounding the keynote and State Officers and Chairmen speaking relative to their work. A Supper for Pages and Juniors was followed by a Dinner Meeting of the State Officers Club.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, at the conclusion of a dignified processional. The Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, American's Creed, and National Anthem were followed by greetings from Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II, Conference Chairman and Regent of the Harrisburg Chapter. Mayor Claude R. Robins welcomed the assemblage. Mrs. Patterson responded. Distinguished Guests were presented, and spoke briefly as follows:

Mrs. Patton; Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Recording Secretary Gen-

eral; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Miss Carraway; Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Vice President General from Alabama; Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Vice President General from Texas; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Vice President General from Virginia; Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Vice President General from Pennsylvania; Mrs. Ralph Weller Greenlaw, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, National Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President, Children of the American Revolution; Mr. John P. Tyson, Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School; and Dr. Meyer Soles-Cohen, State President, Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Patton gave an informative address closing with these words, "Let us therefore be leaders in the 'Spirit of '51,' for back of that spirit is the light of faith—faith in our country, faith in our institutions, faith in our own society, and most of all faith in God." A musical program was followed by the retiring of the Colors, after which a reception was held, with Distinguished Guests and State Officers forming the receiving line.

"Good Morning" was heralded Tuesday, with an Approved Schools Breakfast, addressed by Mrs. Burnelle, introduced by Mrs. August H. Grubmyer, State Chairman of Approved Schools. The American Indian Luncheon gave "food for thought," with Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, as speaker. The State Chairman of American Indians, Mrs. Allen L. Baker, presided.

The morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to reports of State Officers, Chapter Regents, and State Chairmen. The completion of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge was discussed by Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, National Chairman, Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, State Chairman, et al to the tune of a substantial amount in pledges. Music was presented by Mrs. Eleanor Culbertson, accompanied by Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, and the William Penn High School Chorus with Mr. Earl Caton, Director.

The string trio entertained during the State Dinner. Table decorations and place cards were symbolic of Valley Forge Bell Tower. Mr. Hamilton R. Disston spoke

(Continued on page 55)

With the Chapters

Edward Rutledge (Lake City, Fla.). The Edward Rutledge Chapter was host to the Group Meeting October 2. The meeting was held in the First Methodist Church Auditorium, with Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, State Regent, presiding. Mrs. Harold Means, Regent, welcomed guests in behalf of the Chapter. Mrs. Austin Williamson, First State Vice Regent, responded. Reports were given by State Officers and Committee Chairmen.

Immediately following the business session a luncheon was held at the Colonial Hotel in White Springs. Main speakers were Mrs. Guy Williams, who spoke on National Defense, and Mrs. G. C. Estill whose topic was Americanism. The Stephen Foster Memorial was visited.

The Executive Board of the Chapter entertained with a reception honoring members of the State Executive Board Monday night, October 1. A most enjoyable musical program was presented under the direction of Mrs. E. F. Montgomery, member of the Chapter.

The Tuscaulwa Society, Children of the American Revolution, held its organizing meeting, Monday, October 1. Mrs. George Estill, State C. A. R. Senior President, gave the charge to the new Society.

Guests present for these meetings were: Mrs. Odom; Mrs. Williamson; Mrs. W. A. Kline, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. E. E. Adams, Chaplain; Mrs. W. J. Winter, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harold Machlan, Registrar; Mrs. Edward G. Longman, Historian; Mrs. John McConaughay, Junior Membership; Mrs. George E. Evans, Americanism; Mrs. John F. Bartleson, Correct Use of Flag; Mrs. Lorenza Baldwin, Approved Schools; Mrs. R. O. Angle, D. A. R. MAGAZINE; Mrs. A. H. Schneider, D. A. R. Manual For Citizenship; Mrs. Harry Ford, Girl Home Makers; Mrs. Lillian Hilty, Membership; Mrs. John L. Early, Press Relations; Miss Hattie Allen, State Time Keeper; and Mr. F. K. Woodring, National Trustee of the S. A. R.; and Chapter members from Jacksonville, Katherine Livingston, Kan-Yuk-Sa, Fort San Nicholas, St. John's River of Jacksonville; Gainesville, Gainesville; Maria Jefferson, St. Augustine; and Edward Rutledge, Lake City.

Mrs. Harold Means, *Regent*.

Alexandriana (Huntersville, N. C.). The Chapter sponsored a Colonial Tour September 11. A preliminary ceremony, presided over by Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent, was held in the chapel of historic Hopewell Church, ten miles northwest of Charlotte.

Under the direction of Mrs. Fred Hastings, Regent, the cavalcade of automobiles was led by patrol escorts.

The first stop was the site of Rural Hill, home of Maj. John Davidson, built in 1788. Nothing remains of the original house except the columns. Mrs. Joe Davidson and family, descendants, occupy the remodeled kitchen house. Down the cedar-lined old stagecoach road the visitors went to the Davidson cemetery, where six generations are buried.

Holly-wood, home of Major Davidson's eldest son, Robin, was next visited, built about 1800. It is a typically Colonial structure of whip-sawed boards. Interior wood carving and garden boxwoods are outstanding. The house is owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Newson.

The tour then moved to Sunnyside. This is not a true Colonial structure as it was erected just prior to the War Between the States. It retains its lines of beauty, and the interior has been restored to its original luster, the credit being due to Mrs. Roy Smith, present owner, who also assisted in organizing this Chapter and arranging the tour.

Cedar Grove, next visited, was built in 1831 by James G. Torrence. It is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dick Banks, descendants. This was the only brick house on the tour. The main floor was designed with a spacious hallway, winding stairway and drawing rooms on each side, recessed windows, huge fireplaces and mantels, and vaulted ceilings.

The last house visited was Potts House, built in 1811 by Robert Potts. It is completely furnished in early American furniture. Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Smith, owners, have undertaken to restore original colors of shadow paintings. Junior Daughters acted as guides for the tour, dressed in Colonial costumes.

Mrs. A. C. Newson, *Secretary*



Eastern Shore (Onancock, Va.) in June marked the grave of Mrs. L. D. T. Quinby, who organized the Chapter March 7, 1907. Mrs. George Lee Fosque, Historian, in paying tribute to Mrs. Quinby, stated that Mrs. Quinby's enthusiasm for the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution inspired the members of the newly-organized Chapter to present many varied and interesting meetings during her term of office.

The outstanding accomplishment of her regime was the meeting of the Sixteenth Virginia State Conference held in Onancock, Virginia, October 8-9, 1912. In recognition of her services, Record Book of Accomac County 1663-1666, restored by the Chapter, was dedicated to Mrs. Quinby.

In closing the ceremonies the Chapter members, led by our charter member, Mrs. George Sharpely, placed beautiful flowers from their gardens on Mrs. Quinby's grave.

Mrs. Henry J. Richardson
Chaplain

Independence Pioneers (Independence, Mo.). Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent, was honor guest at the re-assembly tea of the Chapter September 13 at the home of Mrs. Rubey B. Mitchell, past Regent. Fifty-seven members and guests were present. Mrs. Lyle W. Blakeley, Regent, was in charge.

T. Hall Collinson, business manager of the *Examiner*, local newspaper, extended welcome to Mrs. Groves and told members of the assemblage, "You represent the heritage for which America is now fighting."

Mrs. Groves, speaking to the group, said that the D. A. R. is a link with true Americanism of the past and a block to the threat of communism. She reported on the new administration building in Washington, and the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

Mrs. J. B. Berry was appointed Chairman of the Valley Forge Memorial Tower, and

a committee to choose the placement of the patriot stone honoring President Truman was appointed. The Chapter has contributed \$300 to pay for the patriot's stone honoring President Truman. The Independence Chapter is the first in Missouri to so honor an individual. Mrs. Thomas Clark is Chairman of this committee, with Mrs. Joseph W. Greene, Mrs. Henry Ott, Mrs. Calvin Atkins, Mrs. Purl M. Agee, Mrs. R. B. Mitchell and Mrs. J. B. Berry, members.

Other special guests were Mrs. Charles H. Coppinger, District Director of the Northwest District; Mrs. Robert S. Withers, State Press Chairman and Editor of the *Missouri Bulletin*; Mrs. Kermit Watkins, State Chairman of Junior Membership; Mrs. Thomas F. Clark, State Chairman of Americanism and Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Henry P. Chiles, Past State Regent and Past Vice President General.

John Borron, winner of the American Legion State oratorical contest, gave his winning oration on "The Constitution," as representative of William Chrisman High School. Mrs. Margaret Clay Miller, Kansas City public school teacher, spoke on "Art."

Susannah C. Gentry
Press Relations Chairman

Aloha (Honolulu, Hawaii). The Chapter had a rare distinction conferred recently by the McKinley Community School for Adults, when Mrs. W. I. Harrington, Regent, was asked to teach a course in genealogical studies.

The brochure published by the school suggests: "Trace your past. Are you interested in your family history? Do you want to know about your ancestors? Then this is the course for you. The instructor, who has devoted a lifetime to genealogical studies, will aid you in unearthing sources of family information, as well as constructing family charts. The course is also valuable in validating your application for membership in some historical society."

Mrs. Harrington commenced her classes October 8, teaching from 7 to 9 p. m. each Monday night for eight weeks. She has been Chapter Treasurer, Registrar and Vice Regent. Previously she held office as C. A. R. Society Senior President, Hawaii State C. A. R. President and Treasurer. In addition to other Committees she has

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headed, she has been Chapter Chairman of Genealogical records and for six years State Chairman. Her most recent achievement has been completion of the first of three volumes of records abstracted from the Hawaii Mission Children's Society.



MRS. W. I. HARRINGTON

The Chapter is also proud that four generations of one family have been members of patriotic organizations. Shown in the accompanying photograph, they are Mrs. William R. Haley, great-grandmother; Mrs. C. V. Turner, granddaughter; Mrs. Julia Creevey, daughter; and Claire Valerie Turner, great-grandchild.



Mrs. Haley was Chapter Chaplain for a number of years. Mrs. Turner was Registrar two terms as well as a charter member of the Honolulu Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Creevey has been Recording and Corresponding Secretary and is now Chairman of the new Finance Committee. Claire Valerie, aged one, is the first member of the newly-activated C. A. R.

Virginia P. Ransburg, *Vice Regent*

Smoky Hill (Ellsworth, Kan.). A Junior American Citizens Class enrolling 116 boys and girls in Ellsworth was held from June 1 to August 15, directed by Miss Lola Gebhardt, J. A. C. Chapter Chairman.

The group included youths from four to twelve years of age, and was conducted as a Story Hour from 9 to 10 A. M. each Monday, Wednesday and Friday for ten weeks. The Story Hour was followed by a class in national folk dances and folk games, also directed by the J. A. C. Chairman. The average daily attendance was 48.

This class was credited as a class in Junior American Citizenship, since it was the only one of its type held in the city. It was sponsored by the Chapter.

For ten years this class has been conducted by the same Chairman, under Chapter auspices. It began in the city library, but outgrew that building and was taken to the Municipal Hall. At the time of its origin Miss Marie Bower, also a Chapter member, was City Librarian.

Stories told during the Story Hour included tales of our country, folk tales, stories of our State's history, citizenship, human nature, bird lore, animal and nature stories. Folk dances included Old English, Swedish, Dutch, Slavic, Danish and early American.

During the Winter the Chairman hopes to call the class together for a Story Hour reunion. The boys and girls are looking forward with much interest to next Summer's class.

Miss Lola Gebhardt
J. A. C. Chairman

William Scott (Bryan, Tex.) entertained at tea on October 18 and presented Willie Reed Rowe, a Southwestern etcher, in a special showing of her prints. Also offered for sale were items from Crossnore, Inc., candles and Valley Forge Christmas cards and cookbooks. Honored guests were Mrs. Loretta G. Thomas, State Vice Regent, and Mrs. H. C. Fulgham, State Registrar. One hundred and fifty friends called and the Chapter netted a goodly sum for use in support of D. A. R. projects and forwarded cash for items sold from Crossnore. The project met with much interest and support and the Chapter feels it might be a good way for other Chapters to earn some money for D. A. R. work.

Mrs. Emmette Wallace, *Regent*

Watauga (Memphis, Tenn.) held a "Fashion Tea" on August 24, from three until five, at the Colonial Country Club, for the benefit of the National Building Fund. More than 350 attended.

Committee Chairmen who worked diligently for several weeks were Mrs. Frank Smith, Arrangements; Mrs. Robert Hoshall, Tickets; Mrs. Hugh Carey and Mrs. Loyd Templeton, Refreshments; Mrs. Norwood Paddison, Attendances Prizes; and Mrs. Robert Ferrell, Models.

Fashions were shown by Goldsmith's, one of the large department stores of Memphis.

The Reception Committee was composed of the Officers of the Chapter, who are Mrs. Otis H. Jones, Regent; Mrs. Morrison Tucker, Mrs. Robert A. Scott and Mrs. James P. Chase, Jr., Vice Regents; Mrs. Bass Gill, Recording Secretary; Mrs. W. Harvey Banks, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Clarence Bridgeforth, Treasurer; Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Historian; Mrs. Loyd C. Templeton, Registrar; Mrs. Robert W. Ferrell, Librarian; Mrs. L. L. Minor, Chaplain; and Mrs. J. Logan Morgan, Parliamentarian.



Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent, and Mrs. Ewell T. Weakley, District Director, were honor guests of the Watauga Chapter, Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Otis H. Jones, Regent.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent, and Mrs. Ewell T. Weakley, Director of the Chichasaw District, were honored guests.

We did not quite reach our goal but have collected approximately \$500. The money still is coming in and we expect to have our quota by the time our State Conference meets. We hope Tennessee will be a Gold Star State by March 1, 1952.

Mrs. Otis H. Jones, Regent

Gaviota (Long Beach, Cal.). This year Gaviota Chapter, with Mrs. Fred C. Murphey, MAGAZINE Chairman, at the wheel, is making a special effort to have the Daughters of American Revolution MAGAZINE more widely read, for what better way can true unadulterated Americanism be perpetuated?

A subscription to this worthwhile magazine is now coming to the library in every High School and every Junior High School in Long Beach. This project is being financed by individual members of the Chapter.

The MAGAZINE is also being passed each month to citizens who are not D. A. R. members.

Mrs. Charles L. Carpenter
Press Relations Chairman

General Davie (Durham, N. C.). On Wednesday, October 10, at 3:30 P. M. General Davie Chapter celebrated the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the Chapter. Columbus Day and Founders Day of the National Society were also observed.

A program of "Reminiscences" was given by three charter members, Mrs. W. H. Wannamaker, Mrs. Arch. Cheatham, and Mrs. W. P. Few. Special guests were Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent, and Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., Honorary State Regent. Miss Horne spoke on the origin of the National Society and the future outlook. Mrs. Wilkes, State Chairman of Approved Schools, spoke briefly about Crossnore and invited members to a meeting there October 26. Other invited guests were Daughters from Chapel Hill, two of whom, Mrs. Irene Lee and Mrs. I. H. Manning, participated in the Founders' Day program.

The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. T. B. Roberts on Duke University Road. She was assisted by Mrs. J. C. Dailey, Mrs. J. L. Frizzelle, and Mrs. D. Mc. G. Williams, co-hostesses. Mrs. Jay B. Hubbell, Regent, welcomed members and guests and presided at the meeting.

A red and white color theme was carried out in decorations throughout the house. After the program, guests were invited to the dining room for refreshments. A fine old lazy-susan table was centered with a floral arrangement in red and white. Mrs. Few presided at the punch bowl.

Mrs. Jay B. Hubbell, Regent

George Rogers Clark (Oak Park, Ill.) and its Regent, Mrs. Robert Austin Harris, were hostesses to the Fourth Division of Illinois for the first Fall meeting on September 28, in the Nineteenth Century Club of Oak Park.

Thirty-one Chapters comprise the Fourth Division; each was represented—about 330 altogether. Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, State Regent, and National President, Daughters of Colonial Wars; past Vice Presidents General and also past State Regents of Illinois; Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Mrs. Jacob Fredrich Zimmerman, Miss Helen McMackin, also past Librarian General; past State Regents: Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, Mrs. Thomas E. Maury and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli; Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, past Librarian General, Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, past Chaplain General; Mrs. Ivor Jeffreys, Director of the Fourth Division and President of the Illinois Colony, New England Women; Mrs. Alexander C. Dalach, President Illinois Society, Daughters of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Harry G. Hirschle, National Recording Secretary, Daughters of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Frederick C. Minkler, President Illinois Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812; Mrs. George C. Gumbart, President Illinois Society, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims; Miss Margaret Okeson, President Illinois Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots; and Mrs. John W. Hoffman, National Corresponding Secretary, C. A. R.

Officers' and State Chairmen's reports were well-coordinated and timely, offering a splendid program for the work of the Society.

Chapter members held an informal reception the evening of September 27 at the home of the Chapter Americanism Chairman, Mrs. Lester S. Kinder, to honor the members of the State Board and the State Chairmen who were on the Fall Caravan to Division meetings throughout the State.

Mrs. Merle E. Hubka
Press Relations Chairman

San Diego, (San Diego, Cal.). Europe in 1913 was smouldering. But far across the water in a lovely California town, plans were being made for a "World's Fair." A wondrous park was being landscaped. Beautiful Balboa Park was being made



ready to house the Exposition of 1915.

A small group of D. A. R. members planned to do their part in the Exposition. This took the form of a tea room staffed by members of the San Diego Chapter. An order for fine Bavarian China had been placed by the ladies. Each piece was to bear the words, "San Diego, Cal., 1915," and the insignia of the National Society.

The time was close for the opening of the Exposition and no china had arrived. The ladies were naturally disturbed. All else was in readiness.

Then a welcome cablegram arrived. In essence it read, "China enroute from Europe on last cargo ship to clear." The Daughters rejoiced. The tea room could function. It was successful far beyond their wildest dreams. Dressed in Colonial garb, the Daughters were a drawing card. Tea and cakes served from the delicate white and blue china was a pleasing experience.

War Bonds were purchased by these patriotic women with the proceeds from the venture.

After the close of the Exposition much of the china was sold to members of the Chapter. Some however, was, and still is, retained and used by the Chapter.

To our knowledge the San Diego Chapter is the only one to have its own especially-made china.

Several years ago the President General visited the San Diego area. To her was presented a tea service. Upon her return to Washington, she placed it in the D. A. R. Museum.

And that is the story of the lovely china shown here on the table at the 20th Festival de Las Flores at La Mesa, Cal. Decorated by Mrs. Earle Preston McKellar, it received a cup and blue ribbon.

Madge Hale (Mrs. E. P.) McKellar
Past Regent

Five Chapters (Knoxville, Tenn.). Honoring the past and serving the present was the double feature presented by the five Chapters in Knoxville—a Colonial Tea and Reception on the afternoon and evening of September 15.

"Colonial Hall," built in 1842, was the scene of the affair which attracted several hundred Knoxvilleans to the 16-room red brick mansion to talk about D. A. R. national projects, to hear background music by a piano-violin trio and a local orchestra, and to view historic antiques.

In a grove of oak trees, "Colonial Hall" has a special significance, for the present owner, Miss Eliza Richards, recalls that the grounds where the homeplace stands comprised the original grant of land that belonged to James White, founder of Knoxville.

Five Chapter Regents collaborated: Mrs. H. E. Christenberry, Bonny Kate Chapter, General Chairman; Mrs. Charles A. Browning, James White, Chairman of Publicity; Mrs. R. D. Privette, Simon Harris, Chairman of Refreshments; Mrs. E. W. Mitchell, James Dawson, Chairman of Music; and Mrs. E. E. Patton, Admiral David Farragut, Chairman of Decorations.

Antique-lovers sighed especially over the mahogany and rosewood pianoforte, made in London in 1797, and the famous bed owned by Jerome Bonaparte, brother to Napoleon. Charming Colonial costumes floated through the big rooms.

An important feature in any Tennessee D. A. R. crowd was Tennessee's beloved State Regent, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton. Other State dignitaries present included Mrs. T. E.

Deakins of Johnson City, Vice Regent; Mrs. Henry Richesin, State Registrar; Mrs. Allen Harris, Johnson City, State Program Chairman; Mrs. Russell Kramer, Maryville, State Student Loan Chairman; and Mrs. Charles Wayland, Knoxville, State Historian, Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Chattanooga, Conservation Chairman.

Funds derived from the tea and reception went to two national projects—the Building Completion Fund and the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

Rebecca Cooke Browning
(Mrs. Charles A.)

Publicity Chairman

Bryan Station (Lexington, Ky.) opened its year's work with a busy month in October. The first meeting was held at Duncan Tavern, State D. A. R. Shrine, in Paris, Kentucky, October 3. The guest speaker, Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General, gave a most interesting account of the work done by the Library and urged Chapters to contribute more rare books and records to the valuable genealogical collection maintained by the Daughters.

Following the program, Mrs. Robert Hume, State Librarian, welcomed the guests to the John Fox Jr. Memorial Library recently added to Duncan Tavern. After a tour of the Tavern, tea was served to approximately sixty members and guests.

On October 14 the Chapter gave its third annual tour for Foreign Students attending University of Kentucky and Transylvania College in Lexington. Fifty-six students accepted the invitation. Chapter members furnished cars and took each small group for a drive through various parts of the Bluegrass country. Arriving at Duncan Tavern, the students were welcomed by Miss Artie Lee Taylor, Chapter Regent, and other Chapter officers; Mrs. W. B. Ardery, Chairman, Duncan Tavern Restoration Committee; and Mrs. Lee Kirkpatrick, Regent, Jemima Johnson Chapter. Mrs. Ardery gave a sketch of pioneer days in Kentucky and told of the tavern restoration. Mrs. Judy, Tavern Hostess, conducted a tour through the building. Refreshments were served by Chapter members.

The following countries had one or more representatives: France, Turkey, Ceylon, Panama, Canada, China, Korea, Greece, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, Japan, Indochina, Iraq,



Left to right: Miss Eliza Richards, Hostess; Mrs. H. E. Christenberry, Regent of Bonny Kate Chapter; Mrs. Charles A. Browning, Regent of James White Chapter; Mrs. Robert D. Privette, Regent of Simon Harris Chapter; Mrs. E. W. Mitchell, Regent of James Dawson Chapter; and Mrs. E. E. Patton, Regent of Admiral David Farragut Chapter.

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Latvia, Great Britain, Venezuela, Lithuania, Estonia, Sweden, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Hawaii, Netherlands, Bolivia, and a group of twenty-four from Germany.

The Chapter Historian announced the annual Historical Contest in County Schools and met with teachers at Lafayette High School to outline an historical tour for 300 seventh grade students. One member told historical stories to fourth grade classes.

Mrs. Peyton B. Howard
Press Relations Chairman

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Flag House (Philadelphia, Pa.) is delighted to announce the passage of a Betsy Ross Stamp by Congress on October 22, to be issued on the 200th anniversary of the birth of "The Mother of the Flag" January 1, 1952.

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An original project of the Chapter, it was greatly assisted by patriotic, civic and independent societies throughout the country, representing thousands of members, to which brochures were sent giving authentic data on the order and payment to "Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, for flags in the fleet in the Delaware," prior to the adoption of the Flag on June 14, 1777, making her a "first" for all time.

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Through the generous cooperation of the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, the literature was sent to every State Regent and other members abroad. She also interested the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly, resulting in Resolution No. 8, signed by Governor Fine, recommending the Stamp to Congress, with copies placed in the hands of every member from Pennsylvania, the presiding officers of both Houses, and the President of the United States.

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Representative Wm. L. Green, Jr. of the Philadelphia District, and Ex-Governors Duff and Martin, now members of the United States Senate, put in bills to the same effect.

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The passage of the bills is most gratifying, and the Regent, Mrs. Harry S. McKain, with the entire Chapter extend heartiest thanks to all who made the Betsy Ross Stamp a reality. This truly represents our Country. Let every D. A. R. secure a Great Ross Stamp, as a souvenir of a great patriotic achievement.

Edna Randolph Worrell
Great-Great-Grand Niece
of the Flag Maker.

Colonel John Alston (Valdese, N. C.). The home of Mrs. A. F. Garrou was the scene of an outstanding social event in June when the Colonel John Alston Chapter entertained at a tea in honor of Dr. Mary Martin Sloop, of Crossnore, N. C. Dr. Sloop is the 1951 American Mother of the Year and has received many honors since her selection, but to North Carolinians she has long been known as the Mother of the Crossnore school.



Approximately 200 guests from Valdese and nearby towns called during the afternoon. Mrs. C. C. Long and Mrs. Ben Pons received at the entrance and introduced the guests to the receiving line, which was composed of Mrs. A. F. Garrou; Mrs. Henry J. Garrou, Regent; Mrs. J. F. Jonas, State Registrar; Dr. Sloop and Mrs. Julius Ramsey, Sr. The callers were invited into the dining-room by Mrs. Mildred Shore and Mrs. Dick Pons and were served punch and cakes from the beautifully-appointed table by Miss Ann Long; Mrs. Gordon Johnson and Mrs. Jack Burns presided at the punch bowl. The table was covered by an imported cut-work cloth and was centered with an arrangement of yellow and white daisies.

Mrs. Leon Guigou and Mrs. Charles Burgin directed the guests to the recreation room where an interesting exhibit of antique china, glassware, silverware, linen, furniture and documents from the collections of Mrs. Henry J. Garrou, Mrs. Alex Guigou, Mrs. Louis Garrou, Mrs. Parks Sherrill, Jr., Mrs. Clinton Brown, Mrs. A. F. Garrou and Mrs. David Kunkler was on display. Mrs. Parks Sherrill, Jr. gave the history of the various pieces. The register was in charge of Mrs. Laird Jacob and Mrs. Wade Stemple.

Mrs. Louis Garrou received in the game room and displayed articles made by the students at Crossnore.

Mrs. Henry J. Garrou, *Regent*

Captain John Joslin, Jr. (Leominster, Mass.) celebrated its 50th anniversary at a luncheon meeting, Saturday, October 20, at the Clover Hill restaurant, North Leominster.

Following the luncheon, Miss Ruth Putnum, Regent, presided. A history of the Chapter was written and read by Mrs. Frederick F. Johnson, past Regent.

Mrs. Flora Dudley from General Rufus Putnam Chapter, Sutton, exhibited old costumes and paisley shawls, her collection being acquired from family and friends. Mrs. Allan Drury gave piano selections.

Guests were State Regent Mrs. Alfred Williams of Pittsfield, who addressed the group; Vice Regent, Mrs. James J. Hepburn, Brookline; also guests from Fitchburg Chapter, Fitchburg; Captain Elisha Jackson Chapter, Gardner; Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell; Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, Wallaston; Olde Redding Chapter, Reading; Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell, and Mary Mattoon Chapter, Amherst.

Out-of-city members of this Chapter present were Mrs. Alice L. Lawrence, Manchester, N. H., past Regent; and Mrs. Chester Melendy, Wallaston, past Regent.

Charter members are Mrs. William A. Putnam, Miss Lillian Wetherbee, both of Leominster, and Miss Helen Mulliken, Pasadena, California. Mrs. Putnam and Miss Wetherbee were present.

In behalf of this Chapter, the Regent presented the State Regent with a donation for the Building Completion Fund and a gift toward redecorating the Massachusetts room at Washington.

The committee in charge of decorations and arrangements were Mrs. C. W. Healy, and Mrs. Frederick F. Johnson, Co-Chairman; Mrs. Edwin W. Savage, Mrs. Ernest Powers, and Miss Ruth Putnum, Regent, ex-officio.

The day was perfect; mild, and clear, New England coloring at this time of year at its best. We will not forget the 50th year celebration program of this Chapter!

Mrs. Charles W. Witt
Recording Secretary

Fort Osage (Sibley, Mo.). Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent, was honored guest and speaker at the annual tea of the Fort Osage Chapter in September at the Blockhouse on the site of Old Fort Osage.

Mrs. Groves said a new D. A. R. directory for Missouri, now in the formative stage, will be of great help to genealogists as well as members of the organization. She praised the Fort Osage Chapter's enthusiasm in the part it has in restoring and caring for a monument created by their grandfathers—an important chapter in our history.

Mrs. Byron Triplett, Chapter Regent, also introduced Everett Miller, head of the Jackson County Park service. He gave an account of the restoration project underway at the Fort. The original Factory foundation has been located and work is now being done to preserve that foundation. The County Court has authorized reconstruction of a factory and the furnishing of it as it was when Maj. George Sibley was Factor there. It is hoped in time to have all the main buildings reconstructed on the site that was the doorstep to the West.

A tribute was given by Mrs. Vernon Reppert in memory of Mrs. J. T. Sams, who died in July. Mrs. Sams was a charter member of the Chapter.

Mrs. Ben Woods and Mrs. Elman Morrow, in old fashioned dresses, served spiced tea and iced gingerbread.

Mrs. James W. Slaughter
Press Relations Chairman

Minishoshe (Bismarck, N. D.). The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. F. Dullam. Dinner was served at 6:30 o'clock. Special guests were Robert Wilson, winner of the History Medal, his mother and his teacher, Miss Mabel Olson.

Mrs. J. C. Davies reported on the Summer season at the Roosevelt Cabin. This is the cabin in which Theodore Roosevelt lived during his ranching days in North Dakota. It is now the property of the State and has been moved to the Capitol grounds.

Its care has been delegated to the D. A. R., who employ a custodian or hostess during the Summer months. Mrs. Davies reported that more than 11,000 tourists visited the cabin this year. They came from all 48 states and many foreign countries. Many Indians came to visit the cabin, among them Sitting Bull's grandson, and another "Original American" who spoke of white people as "you foreigners."

Mrs. Davies said, "It was a banner year and we also made a comprehensive story in the *National Geographic Magazine*."

At this meeting interesting talks were also given by two members who have recently returned from a Summer in Europe. Miss Roberta Burr met her sister, Mrs. Kenneth Wells, in Naples. Dr. and Mrs. Wells and their children were returning from Siam where they have served as missionaries for the last twenty years. Dr. Wells is President of Prince Royal's College at Chiang Mai, Siam. For their leave they are located in Washington where Dr. Wells is connected with the State Department.

Mrs. E. J. Taylor
Press Relations Chairman

General Sumter (Birmingham, Ala.). An impressive patriotic service was observed on September 6, when General Sumter Chapter presented a flag of the United States to the chapel of the Young Women's Christian Association in Birmingham, Alabama. At the same time, Miss Lucille Crabtree, Executive Director of the Y. W. C. A., presented a Christian flag. These two flags were placed on either side of the chancel steps of the Colonial chapel by Miss Carolyn Douglas and Miss Mary Ann Wall, serving as flag bearers.

Mrs. James A. Dupuy, Regent, presided, with Mrs. Charles E. Burris, Chaplain, giving the invocation and prayer for the flag.

In presenting the flag, Mrs. James C. Bonner, retiring Regent, stated: "The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that patriotism and religion go hand in hand. Many of your members are our members. One of these is Edith Lathrop Smith, Chairman of your Chapel Committee. By her enthusiasm and tireless efforts she has welded a very strong chain between General Sumter Chapter and the Y. W. C. A. I deem it a sacred privilege to present to the Young Women's Christian Association this flag of the United States of America in the name of General Sumter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The flag was accepted by Mrs. W. R. Fuller, member of the Board of Directors of the Y. W. C. A. and Vice Regent of the Chapter.

A poem, "The American flag," by Charles U. Gordon, dedicated to the memory of his great-grandfather, Thomas Gordon, a Revolutionary soldier, was read by Mrs. Frances McKinnon Smith.

Patriotic music was rendered by Mrs. R. A. Martinson and Miss Janice Roberts, accompanied by Mrs. James Wood.

Attending the ceremony were Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent; Mrs. R. E. Mattison, National Vice Chairman; Mrs. Eugene Henry and Mrs. E. A. Richey, State Chairmen and a large number of members and friends.

Mrs. James A. Dupuy, *Regent*

The Hobby Club, Ohio Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held their annual dinner and party on Tuesday, September 25, at the Mansfield-Leland Hotel, Mansfield, Ohio. The Club was organized by Mrs. John Heaume of Springfield, and meets the night before the last District Meeting in the Fall. Its members include State Officers and State Chairmen.

The party this year was done Western style. Roy Rogers hats and neckerchiefs were the favors sent by him. A Bingo game for prizes followed the dinner. Election of officers for next year took place and include Mrs. Frank O. McMillen of Akron as President, Mrs. Frank L. Westerman of Cincinnati, Treasurer, and Miss Marion Burns of Cleveland, Secretary.



Left to right in the picture are Miss Marion Burns; Miss Adelaide Case, Secretary, from Columbus; Mrs. Lester Lusher, Treasurer, from Perrysburg; Mrs. Martin G. Smith of Toledo; Mrs. C. Howard Van Atta, Columbus; and Miss Winifred Rader of Lakewood.

Mrs. Martin George Smith

Major Green Hill (Louisburg, N. C.). Recently the Chapter had a double feature,—celebration of its Silver Anniversary and serving as host to the Fall meeting of District VI.

This Chapter was organized in 1926, with Mrs. S. J. Boddie (Lucy Clifton) as Organizing Regent. Mrs. W. H. Pleasants (Missouri Alston), charter member and Regent many years, still takes an active interest.

North Carolina was the first State to make the Gold Star Honor Roll for the National Building Fund, and the Major Green Hill Chapter was second in the State to make this Roll.

Major Green Hill was preacher, patriot, planter and pioneer. His home of hand-sawed boards put together with handmade nails, its massive timbers showing the marks of the broadaxe, still stands in a wonderful state of preservation, just outside Louisville. It was in this house that the first Conference of Methodism in North Carolina was held. Major Hill was a member of the Provincial Assembly, a major in the Bute regiment of the Patriot Army, Representative in the State Legislature, and later Counselor of State.

In honor of the Silver Anniversary the Regent, Mrs. M. M. Person, and members presented State Officers, Past District Chairmen, and the Presiding Chairman, with shoulder corsages of blue carnations tied with silver ribbons.

District Chairman, Mrs. Donald Gulley, presided over the meeting. The District members were pleased to have present the "American Mother of the Year," Dr. Mary Sloop, of Crossnore School, who told in a most interesting way experiences at her presentation in New York City.

The State Regent, Miss Virginia Horne, spoke of the wasteful expenditure of government funds and the lowering of national moral standards in our country.

Luncheon was held in the dining hall of Louisville College. Blue and silver carried out the Silver Anniversary color scheme.

Mrs. Harry S. Cobey, Past Regent

Robert Cooke (Nashville, Tenn.) One of the most outstanding Junior American Citizenship projects of Tennessee is conducted in a school for the underprivileged children in Nashville. This institution known as the Tennessee Industrial School is called "home" by nearly 700 dependent boys and girls.

For the past two years, there have been three active Junior American Citizens Clubs. Mrs. H. K. Brown, President of the

Meriwether Lewis Club, has 35 members. Mrs. G. T. Scott, President of the Will Rogers Club, has 32 members. The Jonathan Edwards Club with 33 members is presided over by a descendant of Edwards, Mrs. A. H. Thornberry, teacher and member of the Robert Cooke Chapter, who is the Chapter's J.A.C. Chairman.

Each year the sponsoring presidents assist the club members in giving citizenship programs before the entire elementary department. Recently, a special program was given under the direct guidance of Mrs. G. T. Scott. She was assisted by the music teacher, Mrs. Lucy Bratton.

A scripture reading and prayer were followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Several Junior American Citizens' songs and poems were given by the club members, who wore the Good Citizenship pins during the program.

The pupils gave impressive sketches of these early statesmen of Tennessee: James Robertson, John Sevier, Andrew Jackson, Sam Houston, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Other facts of the State in its making, such as a recording of our Governor, the Hon. Gordon Browning, were enjoyed.

Mrs. James S. Beasley, National Vice Chairman and State Chairman of the Junior American Citizens, gave an inspiring talk and presented Good Citizenship Certificates to Betty Lawson, Murray Williams, and Larry Townsend for being outstanding leaders.

Honored guests for the program included Mrs. J. A. Barksdale, wife of the State Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Will Baker.

*Mrs. R. D. Anderson
Press Relations Chairman*

Virginia Cavalier (Mobile, Ala.). The Chapter has voted to place a marker at Fort Morgan designating it as the place where the Welsh explorer, Prince Madoc, landed in 1171.

At its regular meeting on October 9 at the Woman's Club, when this decision was reached, the program was prepared by Mrs. Cecil J. Bowling, Program Chairman, and centered around Prince Madoc and Christopher Columbus. Opening rituals were led by Mrs. John L. Moulton, Chaplain. Mrs. Henry C. Hamilton, Regent, was hostess at the social hour.

Mrs. Henry C. Hamilton, Regent

Solomon Juneau (Milwaukee, Wis.).

We have chosen for our theme this 1951-52 season, "Protect Our Heritage," and, with that in mind, have prepared our meetings throughout the year, beginning with a discussion of the Milwaukee Civil Defense Program as protection against Atomic attack. We, then, have a meeting devoted to the "Advancement of American Music"; a book review, "John Adams." At our February meeting at the College Women's Club, we have as our guest, Mrs. Earl M. Hale, State Regent, and Mr. Henry Fuller will speak on "The Flag of the United States, Your Flag and Mine;" and, finally, a program devoted to "American Antiques," speaker to be Mrs. J. B. Wilkinson.

It should prove to be a very enjoyable and instructive program.

Mrs. N. K. Wilson, *Magazine Chairman*

Ketewamoke (Huntington, N. Y.). A reception honoring Mrs. Harold M. Smith, retiring Regent, was given October 18 by the Ketewamoke Chapter, No. 765.

Welcome was extended by Mrs. James D. Cockcroft, Past Regent, followed by the singing of the National Anthem, with Mrs. William Stewart at the piano. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Smith. The invocation was by Dr. William S. Hess, pastor, Old First Presbyterian Church, followed by the assembly's repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Greetings were extended by Dr. Joel S. Skidmore, Past President, Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Roger P. Conklin, President, Huntington Historical Society; Mrs. Frederic C. Cooley, Jr., President, Women's Club of Huntington Township; Dr. William S. Hess, Honorary Chaplain of the Chapter; and Mrs. Paul D. Seghers, Founder-President, Helios Foundation.

Piano solos from Chopin's compositions were rendered by Mrs. Stewart. The presentation of the Ex-Regent's pin was by Miss Augustine L. Scudder, Chapter Chaplain; and the presentation of the Regent's pin to the new Regent, Mrs. Ronald A. Fullerton, was by Mrs. Smith. The new Vice Regent is Mrs. Harry Taylor. The program concluded with the singing of "America."

A tea followed the program. Hostesses were Miss Emily E. Badetty, Mrs. Edward Bialla, Mrs. Cockcroft, Miss Ethel M. Conklin, Mrs. Fred S. Ferguson, Miss Scudder,

Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Lawrence H. Walsh, and Mrs. Eugene P. Willets, Chairman.

Mrs. Ronald A. Fullerton, *Regent*

State Activities

(Continued from page 44)

ably on "Lincoln, the Man." Mrs. Marie Magdeliene Herbert, soloist, and Mrs. Villa Baker Stroh, accompanist, proved that "music is, indeed, the song of angels." Color slides of the National Headquarters were shown by Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Wednesday morning was devoted to business. Mrs. R. Ross Burrett, State Chairman of Credentials, reported registration of 495. Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale, on behalf of the Philadelphia Regents' Club, extended an invitation for the State Conference to meet in Philadelphia October 6, 7, 8, 1952, and moved that the invitation be accepted. It was seconded by Mrs. James Swink, and carried. Miss Carraway spoke as Editor of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Resolutions, presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Harry S. Knight, were adopted as follows:

Status of the American Flag, Opposition to the Genocide Treaty, Conservation Education, Preservation of National Parks and Forests, and Basic Freedoms.

A musical program was followed by an address, "The Story of the Kate Duncan Smith School," by Mr. Tyson. The assemblage sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Elinor Jones McConnell
State Recording Secretary

Conserve Our Resources

(Continued from page 13)

propriations, I will try to pick out the non-essentials from the essentials and that I will vote against any expenditure which is not necessary at this time—that I will support any reasonable tax program which will put us on a pay-as-you-go basis for this emergency—that I will do anything I can to help increase efficiency in government—but after doing all that if I must put red in the books to keep green on the hills, I will do so without hesitancy and with a clear conscience. Our future generations, if given a chance, can, by the sweat of their brow, change red to black, but only God can change black to green.

"All for Liberty"

(Continued from page 22)

borrow \$2,000,000 to be deposited in the Continental Treasury by the middle of the month. The public credit, however, was so low that there seemed little possibility that the required sum could be obtained. General Nelson, on his personal security, raised a considerable portion of the loan. About the same time he advanced money to pay two Virginia regiments ordered to the South which had refused to march until arrears were discharged. His ample fortune was so seriously impaired that he was involved in pecuniary embarrassment the latter part of his life."

Another writer after enumerating the Nelson estate says: "Nevertheless, he died poor; all given for the cause of liberty. America owes an uncanceled debt to Thomas Nelson. Such nobility of soul and purity of motive form a combination in character rarely seen in the history of the world."

When the smoke of battle cleared away, General Nelson, then Governor of Virginia, sent in no bill to Congress, though his enormous expenditure of his private fortune for public affairs was a well established fact. He said that he had given freely and kept no account. He had offered his *all* to the coffers of patriotism. His wealth had gone to further the cause that was dearest to his heart. He asked no return. He expected none. He got none. The paraphrase, "Blessed is he who expecteth nothing for he shall not be disappointed," was certainly applicable in his case.

Many stories are told of the generosity of General Nelson to the citizens of Yorktown in the stress of poverty before and during the siege of Yorktown, and after the town had been devastated by the enemy. His was a public purse from which all in need received aid. The Offey House in Hanover County, built before the Revolution as a retreat for his wife and large family when Lord Dunmore's troops made Yorktown untenable, was a hospitable and ready refuge for many a penniless and weary refugee.

I do not feel that there is a greater or more heroic figure in American history than that of General Thomas Nelson of Yorktown.

Folk Songs

(Continued from page 26)

popular music has borrowed, stolen and manhandled folk music material. On the other hand, the gestures, the nervous energy, the characteristic flair of America—industrialized, sophisticated, learned America—is in its academic and popular, not in its folk music. It is quite desirable to have both! But they should not fight with each other; for there is every reason to believe each has something the other needs for its well-being and for the well-being of the country. Great music in the past has been formed out of just interplay of diversity and integration as can be seen now in American music. There is some reason to believe it is happening again."

(Almost all of the foregoing is quoted from *Building America*, Vol. VII, No. 8, *America Discovers Its Songs*.)

Suggested Programs

1. Recordings of folk music. There is a wide choice of well-recorded folk songs.

2. Singing of *I Wonder as I Wander*.

"One summer afternoon in a small town of Murphy, N. C., John Jacob Niles heard of a group of traveling evangelists who had made a "nuisance" of themselves and had been ordered out of town by sundown. The mayor allowed them to hold one more meeting to raise funds for gasoline. Niles went to the meeting, and there he heard a young girl named Annie Morgan stand up and sing without accompaniment *I Wonder as I Wander*. Niles paid her 25c a performance to repeat the four short verses until he had them well written down. Then she and the others drove away, and he has never found any trace of her since. Neither was he able to find in any collection of carols, ancient or modern, anything that even remotely resembled the amazingly beautiful words and music of her song." (From *Life*, Sept. 6, 1943, *Folk Singer* by Roger Butterfield.)

Addresses Kiwanians

Mrs. Edwin H. Lotz, National Vice Chairman, Radio and Television, speaking recently to the Kiwanis Club of Hartford, Conn., showed the color slides of D. A. R. National Headquarters.

Genealogical Department

CONNECTICUT CHURCH RECORDS

Compiled by Cora Alford Harvey

Through Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, D. A. R.

Baptisms in Church of Marlborough, Conn. 1749-1833

1749

March: Molly, daughter of Thomas & Mary Loveland.

July: Lydia, daughter of Edward & Hannah Kneeland. This was the first after the Church was gathered.

August: Joseph, son of Isaac & Content Kneeland; Theodore, son of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

October: Mary, daughter of Daniel & Ann Kellogg.

1750

January: Sarah, daughter of Ichabod & Patience Lord.

May: Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Loveland.

September: Lucy, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

1751

May: David, son of Isaac & Content Kneeland.

November: John, son of John & Esther Finley; Dorothy, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

December: Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Mary Loveland; Elizabeth, daughter of Ichabod & Patience Lord.

1752

June: Eunice, daughter of Abraham & Eunice Fox.

July: Hannah, daughter of Daniel & Ann Kellogg.

December: Jerusha, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

1753

May: Mindwell, daughter of Isaac & Content Kneeland.

June: Asa, son of Asa & Jerusha Foot; Rachel, daughter of Silvanus & Esther Blish; Dorothy, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

November: Anna, daughter of Ichabod & Patience Lord.

1754

—: David, son of David & Zeruah Blish; Bulkley, son of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

September: Joel, son of Abraham & Eunice Fox.

1755

January: John Bulkley, son of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

April: Jerusha, daughter of Ichabod & Patience Lord; Jerusha, daughter of Asa & Jerusha Foot.

May: Ruth & Maria, twin daughters of Thomas & Mary Loveland.

June: Jesse, son of Isaac & Content Kneeland; Hannah, daughter of Daniel & Ann Kellogg.

September: Benaiah, son of Benaiah & Experience Jones.

October: Anna, daughter of David & Zeruah

Blish; Esther, daughter of Silvanus & Esther Blish.

1756

April: Noah, son of Joel & Anna Owen.

June: Mary, daughter of Abraham & Eunice Fox.

August: Eunice, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

September: Lydia, daughter of Ichabod & Patience Lord.

July: Lydia, daughter of John & Sarah Adams.

1757

January: Mary, daughter of John & Esther Finley.

March: Abigail, daughter of Benaiah & Experience Jones; Elijah, son of Elijah & Tamar Buel.

April: Daniel, son of Thomas & Hannah Loveland.

May: Lydia, daughter of Joel & Anna Owen; Daniel, son of Silvanus & Esther Blish.

September: Ezra, son of Asa & Jerusha Foot.

November: Sarah, daughter of John & Sarah Adams.

1758

February: Charles, son of Daniel & Ann Kellogg.

April: Caroline, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

June: Zeruah, daughter of David & Zeruah Blish.

December: Elijah, son of Abraham & Eunice Fox.

1759

March: Cornelius, son of Benaiah & Experience Jones; Parnick, son of Joel & Anna Owen; Ezra, son of Silvanus & Esther Blish.

August: Lucy, daughter of John & Esther Finley.

1760

January: Lydia, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

April: Abigail, daughter of Stallworthy & Abigail Watrous.

May: Hannah, daughter of Thomas & Hannah Loveland.

June: Rebekah, daughter of David & Zeruah Blish; John, son of John & Sarah Adams.

July: Deborah, daughter of Nathan & Deborah Dickenson.

August: Zerubbabel John Rollo, son of Abraham & Eunice Fox.

September: Charles, son of Daniel & Ann Kellogg.

November: David, son of Asa & Jerusha Foot.

1761

March: Abigail, daughter of Epaphras & Lucy Lord.

June: Catharine, daughter of Stallworthy & Abigail Watrous; Elkanah, son of Benaiah & Experience Jones.

—: Asa, son of Silvanus & Esther Blish.

November: Naomi, daughter of Joel & Anna Owen.

1762

January: Lucy, daughter of Thomas & Hannah Loveland.

March: Ellis, daughter of Isaac & Content Kneeland.

May: Elisha, son of Elijah & Tamar Buel.

June: Rachel, daughter of Abraham & Eunice Fox; Elizabeth, daughter of Gideon & Elizabeth Jones; Esther, daughter of John & Esther Finley.

October: Thomas, son of David & Zeruah Blish.

1763

June: Olive, daughter of Thomas & Mary Carrier; David, son of David & Patience Bigelow.

July: Ichabod, son of Epaphras & Lucy Lord; Reuben, son of Silvanus & Esther Blish.

August: Joel, son of Asa & Jerusha Fox.

September: Mehitable, daughter of Nathan & Deborah Dickenson.

October: Experience, daughter of Benaiah & Experience Jones.

November: Stallworthy, son of Stallworthy & Abigail Watrous.

December: Chloe, daughter of Joel & Anna Owen.

1764

January: Tamar, daughter of Elijah & Tamar Buel.

March: Amos, son of Thomas & Hannah Loveland.

May: Ichabod Hosford, dedicated by his grandparents & Sarah Hosford.

July: Abigail, daughter of Daniel & Ann Kellogg.

October: Chauncey, son of David & Zeruah Blish.

1765

September: Solomon, son of John & Esther Finley.

March: Erastus, son of David & Patience Bigelow.

April: Thankful, daughter of Thomas & Mary Carrier.

May: Lydia, daughter of Gideon & Elizabeth Jones; Silas, son of Silvanus & Esther Blish.

June: Betty, daughter of Nathan & Deborah Dickenson; Temperance, daughter of Stallworthy & Abigail Watrous.

July: Thalia, daughter of Joel & Anna Owen; Roger, son of Asa & Jerusha Fox.

October: Abigail, daughter of Enos & Abigail Hosford; Sebbens and Ropwell, children of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

1766

March: Eli, son of Benaiah & Experience Jones.

April: Eos, son of Thomas & Hannah Loveland.

May: Sarah, daughter of David & Zeruah Blish; Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer & Deborah Root.

August: Dudley, son of Dudley & Rachel Hosford.

December: Eli, son of Elijah & Tamar Buel.

1767

February: Lucy, daughter of Thomas & Mary Carrier; Timothy, son of Timothy & Sarah Phelps; Mary, daughter of Silvanus & Esther Blish.

April: Nathan, son of Nathan & Deborah Dickenson; Silvanus, son of Joel & Anna Owen; Deborah, daughter of Ebenezer & Deborah Root.

July: Jerusha, daughter of Eben & Priscilla Strong.

August: David, son of Stallworthy & Abigail Watrous.

November: Ichabod Lord, son of David & Sarah Skinner; Gideon, son of Gideon & Elizabeth Jones.

1768

January: Mary Hosford, dedicated by her grandparents Daniel & Sarah Hosford; David, son of Uziel & Lydia Owen.

January: Hannah, daughter of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

February: Hope, daughter of Epaphras & Patience Lord; Patience, daughter of David & Patience Bigelow.

March: Catharine, daughter of Benaiah & Experience Jones; Ashbel, son of Ashbel & Jerusha Phelps.

June: Rachel, daughter of Dudley & Rachel Hosford.

September: Elijah, son of Stallworthy & Abigail Watrous.

October: Aaron, son of David & Zeruah Blish.

November: Sarah, daughter of Nathan & Deborah Dickenson.

December: Thomas, son of Thomas & Mary Carrier.

1769

January: Abner, son of Thomas & Hannah Loveland.

March: Huldah, daughter of John & Sarah Adams.

April: Daniel Hosford, dedicated by his grandparents, Daniel & Sarah Hosford.

May: David, son of David & Sarah Skinner; Hannah, daughter of Joel & Anna Owen; Welthean, daughter of Ebenezer & Deborah Root; Abraham, son of Silvanus & Esther Blish; Jerusha, daughter of Ashbel & Jerusha Phelps.

August: Anna, daughter of Eben & Priscilla Strong.

September: Cornelius, son of Benaiah & Experience Jones.

1770

February: Hannah, daughter of Elijah & Tamar Buel; Ashbel, son of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

March: Sarah, daughter of Epaphras & Patience Lord; Lucy, daughter of Dudley & Rachel Hosford; Lucinda, daughter of Uziel & Lydia Owen.

May: Norton, son of Stallworthy & Abigail Watrous.

July: Sarah, daughter of Enos & Abigail Hosford; Anna, daughter of Joel & Anna Owen.

August: John, son of David & Patience Bigelow; Ichabod, son of Gideon & Elizabeth Jones.

October: John, son of Daniel & Mary Hosford.

November: Asa, son of Thomas & Hannah Loveland; David, son of Thomas & Mary Carrier.

1771

—: Lucy, daughter of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

June: Roger, son of David & Zeruah Blish;
Oliver, son of Timothy & Sarah Phelps.

December: Temperance, daughter of Benaiah &
Experience Jones.

1772

January: Jerusha, daughter of Enos & Abigail
Hosford.

March: Epaphras, son of Epaphras & Patience
Lord; Sarah, daughter of David & Jerusha Skin-
ner; Hopestill, daughter of Dudley & Rachel
Hosford.

—: Sibyl, daughter of Ebenezer & Deborah
Root; Hepsibah, daughter of Ashbel & Jerusha
Phelps.

May: Silas and Joel, Twins, sons of Joel and
Anna Owen.

July: David, son of John & Sarah Adams.

August: Charles, son of Daniel & Ann Kellogg.

October: Eben and Priscilla, twins of Eben and
Priscilla Strong.

November: Demas, daughter of Daniel & Mary
Hosford.

1773

February: Isaac, son of Thomas & Mary Car-
rier; Alice, daughter of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

March: Hannah, daughter of Nathan & Hannah
Dickenson.

March: Anna, daughter of David & Patience
Bigelow; Editha, daughter of Silvanus & Esther
Blish.

July: John, son of John & Mindwell Dewy.

August: Amos Dean Peter, a black, dedicated
by Abner & Jane Dean.

December: Jerusha, daughter of David & Jerusha
Skinner.

1774

March: Lydia, daughter of Dudley & Rachel
Hosford; Asahel, son of Joel & Anna Owen;
John, son of Timothy & Sarah Phelps.

May: Solomon, son of Gideon & Elizabeth Jones;
Elisha, son of Benaiah & Temperance Jones;
AnnaHeel, dedicated by her grandparents, David
and Zeruah Blish.

July: Patience, daughter of Epaphras & Pa-
tience Lord.

August: Jesse, son of Nathan & Hannah Dick-
enson; John, son of Daniel & Mary Hosford.

September: Lydia, daughter of Uziel & Lydia
Owen.

November: Leonard, son of Stallworthy & Abi-
gail Watrous.

1775

February: Ruth-Molly, children of Joseph &
Ruth Kneeland; David-Jerusha, children of David
and Mercy Kneeland.

March: John-Mindwell, children of John &
Mindwell Dewy.

June: Enos, son of Enos & Abigail Hosford;
Lydia, daughter of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

October: Anna, daughter of Eben & Priscilla
Strong; Grace, daughter of Silvanus & Esther
Blish.

December: Isaac, son of David & Patience
Bigelow.

1776

January: Charles, son of David & Jerusha
Skinner.

March: David Miller-Sarah, Children of Theo-
dore & Sarah Lord.

March: Zeoniah, daughter of Ashbel & Jerusha
Phelps.

April: Joseph, son of Joseph & Ruth Kneeland;
Sibyl, daughter of Dudley & Rachel Hosford;
Demas, daughter of David & Mary Hosford;
Demas, daughter of Thomas & Mary Carrier.

September: Elias, son of Joel & Anna Owen.

—: Elizabeth Foot, adult; Benjamin, son of
Ebenezer & Deborah Root.

July: Anna, daughter of David & Mercy Kneec-
land.

August: Lydia, daughter of Gideon & Elizabeth
Jones.

November: Polly, daughter of Epaphras & Pa-
tience Lord.

1777

May: Lydia, daughter of Uziel & Lydia Owen;
Charles, son of Timothy & Sarah Phelps; Polly,
daughter of Lebbens & Hannah Hills.

June: Charles, son of David & Jerusha Skinner.

July: Ichabod, son of Daniel & Mary Hosford;
Eunice Rollo, dedicated by Abraham & Eunice
Fox.

September: Elizabeth, daughter of John &
Elizabeth Ellis.

October: Jerusha, daughter of Enos & Abigail
Hosford; Abijah, Lucy, and Jonah, children of
Jonah & Faith Root.

November: Benjamin, son of Joseph & Ruth
Kneeland; Wolcott, son of Nathan & Hannah
Dickenson.

December: Roger, son of John & Mindwell
Dewy.

(To be continued)

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY RECORDS

Compiled by Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth

Given below are Counties of Mississippi, with
the County Seat and the year from which their
extant records now begin. By law County Clerks
may do no research.

ADAMS—Natchez—1799 (created).

ALCORN—Corinth—March, 1842; created 1870.

AMITE—Liberty—1809.

ATTALA—Kosciusko—1870.

BOLIVAR—Rosedale—1836 (created).

CALHOUN—Pittsboro—1852 (created). Fire
1922; 12-22.

CARROLL—Carrollton—1833 (created). Fire.

CHICKASAW—Houston—1836 (created). Fire in
1863.

CLAIBORNE—Port Gibson—1802 (created).

CLARKE—Quitman—1833 (created).

COAHOMA—Clarksdale—1836 (created).

COPIAH—Hazlehurst—1833 (created).

COVINGTON—Collins—1819 (created).

DE SOTO—Hernando—1836 (created).

FRANKLIN—Meadville—1809 (created).

FORREST—Hattiesburg—1910 (created). Some
records from 1876.

GEORGE—Lucedale—1910.

GREENE—Leaksville—1811 (created). Fire 1875.

GRENADA—Grenada—1870.

HARRISON—Gulfport—1841 (created).

HINDS—Raymond—1820 (created).

HOLMES—Lexington—1833 (created).
 HUMPHREYS—Belzoni—1918 (created).
 ISSAQUENA—1844 (created).
 ITAWAMBA—Fulton—1836 (created).
 JACKSON—Pascagoula—1812 (created). Fire 1875.

JASPER—Paulding—1833 (created). Fire 1932.
 JEFFERSON—Fayette—1799 (created). Records begin 1797.

JEFFERSON DAVIS—Prentiss—1906 (created).
 JONES—Ellisville—1826 (created).
 KEMPER—De Kalb—1833 (created). Fire 1912.
 LAFAYETTE—Oxford—1836 (created). Fire 1904.
 LAUDERDALE—Meridian—1833.
 LAWRENCE—Monticello—1815. (Created 1814).
 LEAKE—Carthage—1833.
 LEE—Tupelo—1866 (created).
 LE FLORE—Greenwood—171 (created).
 LOWNDES—Columbus—1830 (created).
 MARION—Columbia—1811 (created).
 MARSHALL—Holly Springs—1836 (created).
 MONROE—Aberdeen—1821 (created).
 NESHODA—Philadelphia—1833 (created). 1836.
 NEWTON—Decatur—1836 (created). Fire 1876.
 NOXUBEE—Macon—1833 (created).
 OKTIBBEHA—Starkville—1833 (created).
 PANOLA—Batesville—1830 (created). 1870's fire.

PEARL RIVER—Poplarville—1800 (created).
 PERRY—New Augusta—1820 (created).
 PIKE—Magnolia—1815 (created).
 PONTOTOC—Pontotoc—1836 (created).
 PRENTISS—Booneville—1870 (created).
 QUITMAN—Marks—1877 (created).
 SCOTT—1833 (created).
 SHARKEY—Rolling Fork—1844 (created).
 SIMPSON—Mendenhall—1824 (created).
 SMITH—Raleigh—1833 (created).
 STONE—Wiggins—1916 (created).
 SUNFLOWER—Indianola—1844 (created).
 TALLAHATCHIE—Charleston—1833 (created).
 TATE—Senatobia—1873 (created).
 TISHOMINGO—1836 (created). Fire 1887; 6-10.
 TUNICA—Tunica—1836 (created).
 UNION—Albany—1870 (created).
 WALTHALL—Tylertown—1910 (created).
 WASHINGTON—Greenville—1827 (created).
 WARREN—Vicksburg—1809 (created).
 WAYNE—Waynesboro—1809 (created). Fire 1892.

WEBSTER—Walthall—1874 (created).
 WILKINSON—Woodville—1802 (created).
 WINSTON—Louisville—1833.
 YALOBUSHA—Coffeeville—1833/4.
 YAZOO—Yazoo City—1823.



Queries

Call—Want parents' names, also bros. and sisters, of Christopher Call, b. 1800; d. 1830; buried in Pulvers Corner, Dutchess Co., N. Y. His wife buried with him was Elizabeth Simmons, b. 1802; d. 1877; remarried a man named — Tanner. Believe the Calls may have lived in Columbia Co. at one time. Wish more inf. on Charles Call found in Hudson, N. Y. Mason records as joined in 1808.—Mrs. John Bonwit, Jr., 220 Euclid Ave., Hackensack, N. J.

Wolf-Mayfield—Would like proof of line of Mary Wolf, b. 1770; m. to John Mayfield, Jr., 1790; d. 1813. Said to be child of Henry Wolf, Jr., b. 1746 in Bucks Co., Pa.; d. in Northampton Co., Pa., 1818 or 1821; m. Elizabeth Mitchel 1767; said to be son of Henry Wolf, Sr., b. 1724, Bucks Co., Pa., and Polly Seaburn.—Mrs. F. J. Schlink, R. D. 1, Washington, N. J.

Emmert—John & Mary Emmert in Ark. 1850 through 1860, came from Sullivan Co., Tenn. John thought to be son of Jacob Emmert of Sullivan Co. Ch.: Matilda, b. abt. 1820; Sallie or Sarah (both m. Conants); Barsheba; Paggie; Elizabeth, m. a Rutledge; Marguerite, m. a Milborn; Julia; m. a Hicks; Betsie, m. a Carr; John S., b. 1813, m. Emeline; Elender; James; Jacob; and George, a Methodist preacher, who was licensed to preach by Bishop Early at Dardanelle, Ark., 1858, Clarks-ville Ct. 1859, Conference at Searcy, Ark., Bishop Paine appt. him to Van Buren Ct. 1860, Dover Ct. 1861, Clarendon Ct. and African Mission 1862, Roseville Ct. 1863. Need census or church records or data from a desc. that will help locate burial place and other inf. on parents of John & Mary Emmert. John sd. to have died living with son George; Mary the first year of War Between the States at Fort Smith. Parents and most of family left Tenn. after 1840.—Gladys Hall Meier, Box 268, Brownsville, Tex.

DeJarnett-Clinkscales — John DeJarnett of Abingdon Parish, Gloucester Co., Va., m. Mary —. Ch.: bapt.: Elias 1704; John 1706; Mary 1708; Daniel 1713; Elanor 1720.

His son, Elias, of St. Patrick Par., Prince Edward Co., Va., m. Elizabeth —. Will names ch.: Rebecca, Elias, Maryannah and John Thomas.

His son, Elias, Jr., of Halifax Co., Va., m. Sara —. Will names ch.: Frances, Hannah, Sarah, Nancy (m. John Bartley Tucker), and Reuben. Want to know maiden names and parents of John's wife Mary; Elias, Sr.'s wife Elizabeth; and Elias, Jr.'s wife Sara. Also Rev. serv. of Elias, Jr., and John Bartley Tucker.

Want proof of father of Francis Clinkscales of Charles Co., Md. His 1st wife, Mary Franklin of Charles Co., Md. Also want proof of parents of Mary Franklin. Francis Clinkscales d. in Anderson Co., S. C.; Mary Franklin d. in Charles Co., Md.—Mrs. Guy H. Norris, Hartwell, Ga.

Page-Cook—John Page, Sr., farmer of Penn Twn., Philadelphia Co., Pa., d. Dec. 30, 1830. Who were his parents and where and when was he b.? He m. Margaret Cook, dau. of Mrs. Christina Cook of Philadelphia. Where and when?—Mrs. Harry H. Bates, 300 Glenloch Rd., Ridley Park, Pa.

McClanahan-Hughes—John McClanahan son of (?), b. in Westmoreland Co., Va., abt. 1820. Who were parents? He m. Rebecca Hughes b. (when?) Chester Co., S. C. Where and when d.? She was dau. of Col. H. P. Hughes (b. where and when?), sd. to have served in Rev. Want his serv. rec. Also dates and data on Hughes and McClanahans.—Mrs. Ruth Read Eppner, 1645 Danville, Houston 6, Tex.

Settle—Who were par. of Abner Settle, b. 1778 in Culpeper Co., Va.; d. 1874 Fayette Co., W. Va.; m. 1804 Nancy Pennell, dau. of James and Elizabeth Wright Pennell of Culpeper? Abner had bros. Obediah and Abraham, who accompanied

him to Greenbrier Co., abt. 1811—Gertrude Settle Draper, 1205 12th St., Huntington, W. Va.

Howard-Shivers—Cornelius Howard, son of Cornelius & Elizabeth Howard, m. his first cousin, Mary, dau. of Maj. Gen. John Hammond & Mary Howard, his wife. Dau. of Cornelius & Mary Howard, Eleanor Howard, was bapt. Feb. 6, 1706. Eleanor Howard m. John Shivers July 24, 1722, as shown by photostatic copy of original record on file at Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md. This inf. is from the "Shivers Genealogy," by Marcus O. Shivers, M. D., Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1950. Who were par. of John Shivers and who were ch. of John and Eleanor Howard Shivers? Any inf. will be app.—Miss Elizabeth McDole, Rt. 1, Box 209, Willows, Cal.

Noble-Whitten—Want par. of Polly Noble, b. Aug. 8, 1785; m. Nov. 13, 1797, Jedediah Tripp in Alfred, Me. Want par. of Polly (Ellen?) Whitten or Whittin, b. abt. 1802; m. Jan. 13, 1822, Daniel Tripp in Me.—Mrs. Harold B. Reyer, 7525 Oak Hill Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Arnold-Butterworth—Wanted: names and dates of par. of Mortimer L. Arnold, b. 3-5-1809; d. 4-3-1868; m. Emily Butterworth 12-31-1826. Any inf. reg. Arnold or Butterworth lines grt. app.—Mrs. Benson Guinn, 1106 16th St., Belle Plaine, Iowa.

Slick (Sleek)—Would like inf. conc. father of Alfred J. Slick or Sleek. We know that Alfred owned property in St. Clairville, Bedford Co., Pa., in 1842. Found rec. of purchase, but none of sale. He was b. in 1811, and served in War Bet. States from Clarion Co., Pa. D. in Clarion, 1901. Obituary stated he was also veteran of Mexican War. Grateful for inf.—Miss Viola Slick, 101 Wilson Ave., Oil City, Pa.

Ingram—Benjamin Ingram, son of Hannah Pressley and John Ingram, m. Dec. 27, 1756, Elizabeth (Betty) Nelson. They lived in Brunswick Co., Va. His will prob. Feb. 23, 1795. Who were par. of Elizabeth, their b., d. and m. dates, and names of ch.?—Mrs. W. B. Smith, 202 East Parkwood Rd., Decatur, Ga.

Brooking-Thragmorton—Robin Brooking was son of Col. F. Vivian Brooking, b. 1736; d. 1808; m. Elizabeth Brodnax in 1763. She was b. 1742; d. 1806.

Robin Brooking, b. (?); d. (?); m. Lucy Thragmorton, b. (?); d. (?). Date of m. not known. Dau., Mariam, b. at Arlington Heights, Va., 1826. Any inf. will be app., also inf. reg. Col. Vivian Brooking's will.—Anna Virginia Parker, Sanders, Ky.

Shover-Baker—Henry Shover, Rev. sol. buried in Ohio June 1830 or '31. B. 1755 in Md. (?); m. Dec. 31, 1779, in Frederick Co., Md., Rosana Baker. Need b. and d. dates for Rosana, and inf. of par. and lineage of both Rosana and Henry. Shovers are sd. to have come from Pa., through Md. to Va. "Shenandoah Valley, Loudoun, Warren and Culpeper Cos., where eight ch. were b. to Henry and Rosana Shover, namely: Adam, Simon, Valentine Frederick (b. Feb. 14, 1787; d. 1847), Katy, Dilla, Sophia, Elizabeth, Barbara. In 1810 they went to Ohio, settling on Survey 3,686, near what is now Plain City, where they d. and are buried." Was Henry bro. of Capt. Peter Shover, Rev. sol., also of Frederick Co.? Any data app.—Mrs. Hayden Crosby Shover, 138 Ridgeland Way, N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

Brown-Goodwell—Want m., etc., of Elijah Brown, b. 1733, son of Abraham Brown, of Norwich, Conn., b. 1700, and wife, Abigail Dike, of Newton, Conn. Also Elijah's bro. Stephen, b. 1740.

Stephen Brown, of Conn., m. 1st, Mary Resley, June 1729, no issue; she d. April 1730; 2nd, Abigail —, had dau. Abigail, b. Nov. 1731, wife d. same month; 3rd, Mary Jacobs, Nov. 1734, issue: Stephen, b. Aug. 27, 1735; Mary, b. Apr. 18, 1738; John, b. June 18, 1742. Wish data on this John Brown or family.

Data wanted also on Frederick Goodwell, of Chemung, N. Y. Census of 1790 gave three ch.—Mary Sheahan Sipes, 313 W. Gay St., Warrensburg, Mo.

Carter-Harrison—Would like inf. on John Carter, Rev. sol., lived in Va., went to Flemmingsburg, Ky., but may have lived in either Lewis or Flemming Cos. Dau., Mildred, m. Daniel Carpenter.

Who has inf. of Nancy Ann Harrison, m. John Ringo, of Loudoun Co., Va.? Father was George Harrison, Rev. sol., cousin of Pres. Wm. Henry Harrison.—Mrs. C. D. Nicholas, 534 W. Lime, Monrovia, Cal.

Fisher-Lahr-Conrad—George Fisher came from Germany to York Co., Pa., 1749. Bought land in Baltimore Co., Md., in the disputed Mason and Dixon territory 1752, called The United Friendship. He m. Anna Maria Lahr. When? Where? Who were par. of Anna Maria? Their son, Michael, m. Elizabeth Conrad, buried in Jerusalem cem., Bachman Valley, Md. Who were Elizabeth's par.?—Mrs. Elmore Peterson, 854 15th St., Boulder, Colo.

Thomas-Whipple—Abigail Thomas, b. Sept. 17, 1758; d. Apr. 16, 1824; m. Inman Whipple (2nd wife), Aug. 10, 1809. Her father was Robert Thomas, who m. 1st Abigail Thurston, 2nd Mary Sherman. Job Whipple, I, was b. Dec. 26, 1692. Job Whipple, II, was b. abt. 1732. Capt. John Whipple, I, in service in Mass., moved to Providence, R. I., 1659, owed allegiance to King May 31, 1666, with eldest son, John, II. John Whipple, III, b. Mar. 2, 1641; d. Dec. 12, 1700; m. Mary Olney, Dec. 4, 1663. Would app. inf. on lines. Abigail and Inman Whipple were par. of my grandmother Elmira Whipple Gumaer.—Mrs. John Parkinson, 808 Woodacres Rd., Santa Monica, Cal.

Wilson—John Wilson, of Hebron, N. Y., had will dated Nov. 4, 1809; prob. Nov. 11, 1817. Mentions wife Agnes; sons: John, Nathan and Asa; daus. Rachel Wheadon (Whedon), who d. in West Pawlet, Vt., in 1837, aged 71; Olive Wheadon; and Miriam Foster. Inf. des.—Mrs. L. W. Kester, 901 S. Elmhurst Rd., Mount Prospect, Ill.

Lasseter-Butts (Butt)—James Lasseter enlisted in Rev. Aug. 3, 1776 in Halifax Co., N. C. Pvt. in 4th Co., N. C. Rgt. Hon. dis. Feb. 18, 1778, under Lt. John Pope and Col. Marbury, Ga. Lt. Dragoons. He was b. bef. 1760; d. Apr. 20, 1828; m. 1782 Elizabeth Butt, b. 1760. She was dau. of Joshua Butt, b. 1714 in Eng., and Mary Portlock Butt. Their ch.: Radford, who m. either Butts or Virden (?); Joel, who m. Polly Beasley; Polly; Nancy, who m. Samuel Swemey; Portlock; James, m. Nancy Hale; Elizabeth, m. James Vickers; and Martha, m. Henry Swemey. The mother of Radford Lasseter's wife was twice m., once to a Butts, once to a Virden (Verden-Var-

den). She had both Butts and Virden ch., lived in Warren Co., Ga. Can anyone tell me if Mrs. Radford Lesseter was a Butts or Virden? Radford was b. and reared in N. C. but moved to Ga. soon after turn of century. His eldest son, Jesse Mercer Lesseter, was b. 1809. Another son, Blake. He died when boys were ch. Widow m. next a Woodard and had 3 ch. She was buried in Warrenton, Ga.—Mrs. W. D. Domingos, 1479 Carling Ave., Macon, Ga.

Morris-Sandlin-Cooper—Henry (?) Morris of Berea, Ky., whose fam. was from Va., was m. in Ky. to Jane Sandlin. Their ch.: John Henry, b. in Berea, m. there to Mary Cooper, was circuit judge in Harris, Mo., dist.; Samuel; Jennie; and probably two others. Wanted: par. lines and all dates and places of Henry(?) Morris, Jane Sandlin and Mary Cooper; also dates of b. and d. of John Henry Morris.—Mrs. Oren E. Frazier, 405 S. 11th St., LaCrosse, Wis.

Henkel-Partridge-Kingsley—Who were par. of Alpheus Gerard Henkel, b. 9-18-1846 at New Market, Va.? M. Etta Coiner (her par.?) d. 11-8-1904.

Wish inf. conc. par. of Hannah Partridge, b. in Guilford, Vt.(?) 1757; m. David Joy, 3rd (Jr.), 1776. D. in Clarkson, Monroe Co. N. Y., 1830.

Want par. of Sarah Kingsley, who m. Rufus Chase. Did John Kingsley who m. Sarah Right in 1774 have Rev. ser.?—Mrs. Horace G. Murphy, 721 Eighth Ave., Terre Haute, Ind.

Warner-Huffer (Hoffer)—Catherine Warner, b. 1792; d. Jan. 25, 1842, in Amanda, O.; m. in 1826-7 Jacob Huffer or Hoffer, who was b. Aug. 21, 1793; d. July 10, 1871, in Amanda. In 1828 they were living in Reading, Pa., as first child, Noah, was b. in Reading. Family trad. is that Catherine was related to Geo. Washington. The Warners and Huffers (Hoffers) were from Md. Hoffers came from Germany to Md. before Rev. and lived across from Harpers Ferry during the war. Did Catherine Warner's father serve in Rev.? Wish inf. on families with ref.—Miss Audrey A. Danenbarger, Box 568, Mattoon, Ill.

Critchfield—Want war rec. of Joseph Critchfield, b. 1758, Del., d. 1843, Ohio. M. Peggie Sapp. Nine ch.: Mary, Elizabeth, Catherine, Phoebe, Alvin, William, Isaac, John and Joseph. Where and when m.?—Mrs. Ida M. Crawford, 685 Lowell Ave., Palo Alto, Cal.

Matthews—William Matthews, b. in N. C., received land grant for Rev. ser. in Franklin Co., Ga., 1784, lived in Jackson Co., Ga., near Athens. Elder in Sandy Creek Presbyterian Church 50 years. In Ga. Legislature 25 years. Will written Sept. 16, 1854, prob. Aug. 6, 1855, in Jackson Co., Ga. Wife not mentioned in will, as she died before he did. Ch.: Allen, m. Margaret Pickens Elton, 1814; Phineas; Milton, m. Eliz. Cathright, Feb. 14, 1820; Elizabeth, m. John Creighton; Mary; Nancy, m. Benton. Gr. ch. named in will: Nancy Candler; Polly Cain; Margaret Wade; Benj. Franklin Matthews; Williams, James and Martha Matthews. Des. name of Wm. Matthews' wife, with proof.—Mrs. W. A. Branan, 3116 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.

Townsend-Marshall—Elizabeth Ann Townsend, b. 1812 near Abbeville, S. C.; d. 1880 near Jamison, Chilton Co., Ala. Buried at Yellow Leaf Church Yard. Who were her par., and Rev. anc.? She m. "Marshall." Given name wanted. They

lived in Ga. when first dau., Martha Maria, was b. 1833, and when second dau., Evalena Louise, was b. 1840. Martha m. Jack Shackelford Cameron abt. 1841, and lived near Tuskegee, Ala. Evalena Louise m. William C. Barnett abt. 1854 and lived near Jamison, Ala., in 1860. Her two sons were John Hugh Winston and Joseph Foster, named for Marshall relatives.

Mr. Marshall prob. d. before 1850. He or his wife, Elizabeth Anne, had a sister, Nancy, who m. John Underwood abt. 1830 and moved to Tex. during Gold Rush days. Her people lived in Coosa Co., Ala., prob. in 1880 or 1890. Would like to know her maiden name.

Fam. trad. says, "Mr. Marshall" was the first Marshall settler in S. C. and was one of four bros. or the son of one of the four, who came from Ireland. Think their names were John, Hugh, George and maybe Wesley. Any inf. or clues conc. him or his par. and family would be app. Could he have been the Mr. Marshall mentioned in Annals of Newberry? Would like to corr. with his des.—Miss Montine Allen, 841 N. 4th Ave., Knoxville 17, Tenn.

Brown-Beckman—Want names of wife and ch. of Samuel Brown of Rye, N. Y., who d. 1750. Catherine Brown, supp. a ch., m. Charles Beckman of New York City Mar. 12, 1742. Charles Beckman d. in 1750; and in 1757 his widow m. Jacob Lebaugh. Want res. of Catherine Beckman during the time between death of her first hus. and marriage to second.

Mary Catherine Beckman, dau. of Charles and Catherine Brown Beckman, m. a Denise, prob. Major Denise of Monmouth Co., N. J. She lived but a short time and he m. Catherine Schink. Would like to know if there were any ch. by his first marriage to Mary Catherine Beckman. I have coll. Beckman data for many years and will gladly exc.—Mrs. Beekman Lee Youngblood, Camellia Hall, Minter, Ala.

Craig-Wilson—Wanted: anc. of both John Craig and his wife, Sarah Wilson, b. abt. 1800, prob. in N. C., but later went to Obion Co., Tenn. Their ch.: Mary, William and Porter. Mary m. Squire Fleming Park.—Mrs. Elgan C. Robertson, 210 W. Chestnut St., Marianna, Ark.

Allen-Hale—We would like to learn anc. and birthplace of Daniel Allen who was b. Dec. 18, 1764. Daniel was an Ensign in the Cont. Line under Capt. William Bethel, enlisting from Rockingham or Guilford Cos. in N. C. and serving 16 mos. He m. Alatheia Hale Mar. 30, 1788, at home of her father, Richard Hale, on Sinking Creek, Washington Co., Tenn. They lived in nearby Sullivan Co. for abt. ten years, then moved to Smith Co. and in 1809 or 1810 settled in Giles Co., Tenn. Sarah Jane, Richard H., Agnes, and Nancy were b. in East Tenn. and Lucinda was b. after they moved westward. The earliest Allens of this line are believed to have been several bros. who came from Scotland and settled in Va. Richard Hale is believed to have been a son of Nicholas Hale, the family living in Baltimore Co., Md., while Richard and his bros. served in the Rev. Would like proof if this is Alatheia's father, Richard. Alatheia b. Oct. 28, 1771.—Charles and Mildred Allen, 2914 Vista St., N.E., Washington 18, D. C.

(Continued on page 103)

New York—The Empire State

BY MRS. EDGAR B. COOK, *State Regent.*

NEW YORK STATE'S pre-eminence in the Nation and the world today was envisioned as far back as 1784. George Washington, after a tour of the State's harbors, waterways, and fertile country and after studying its military and commercial importance, called New York the Seat of Empire. A few years later the appellation, "The Empire State," came into popular use.

Verrazano, sailing for the French, discovered New York Harbor and the lower Hudson River in 1524. Henry Hudson, an Englishman, employed by the Dutch East India Company explored the river and established the Dutch claim in 1609. The same year Samuel de Champlain led a war party of Frenchmen and Indians from Canada against the Iroquois, crossing the lake that bears his name.

Colonization was begun by the Dutch West India Company in 1621. The first band of settlers consisted of 30 families of Walloons, Belgian refugees in Holland. Settlements were made at Albany, Long Island, Manhattan, and on the Connecticut and Delaware rivers.

Peter Minuit bought Manhattan from the Indians in 1626 for goods valued at \$24.

The Dutch rule of 40 years included three Governors. Under the last, Peter Stuyvesant, the Colony prospered—settlements spread up along the Hudson and Mohawk. Great Britain in 1664 arbitrarily seized the Colony of New Netherland and Stuyvesant surrendered to an overpowering British fleet. The Colony was renamed New York in honor of the Duke of York and Albany to whom King Charles II had given it.

During the 110 years of British rule many events took place which contributed to the founding of the United States. The first Assembly was elected and met in 1683 and enacted a Charter of Liberties and Privileges which gave the assembly control over taxation. One of the important events of the Colonial period was the trial of John Peter Zenger, a publisher, for seditious libel for having criticized the British government in his weekly paper. His ac-

quittal by a jury was a pioneer victory for freedom of speech and the press.

New York's strategic position made it in many ways the most important battleground of the Revolution. Of the 308 engagements, 92 were fought in New York. Washington drew from the State large quantities of food, clothing, iron, lead, and other supplies. The last battle of the Revolution was fought at Johnstown on October 25, 1781. Washington is closely linked with New York, having spent half of his time during the war in the State. He bade farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern and six years later returned to New York City to take the oath of office as first President of the United States.

Again in 1812 New York was an important battleground and supply center. To the Civil War the State sent 484,620 soldiers, including 40 generals. The State contributed huge sums in bonuses and other war costs.

Following the Civil War, two of the State's largest industries, clothing and shoe making, grew from the invention of the modern sewing machine by Isaac M. Singer. The State turned out railroad equipment, agricultural machinery, cameras, typewriters, gloves, carpets, and many other products. Cellophane was first produced in Tonawanda Township and the first successful dynamo was installed in New York City in 1882.

In the Spanish American War the battleship Maine was commanded by a native son, Captain Charles Dwight Sigsbee, and Theodore Roosevelt became the distinguished leader of the Rough Riders.

Marked growth of business, industry, transportation, and community has continued since the 90's.

Radio casting was begun in 1922 by WGY, Schenectady, one of the Nation's pioneer stations.

New York State is justly proud of the many contributions by its sons and daughters in the fields of art, letters, science, social reform, education, business, industry, and statesmanship.

Among the noted artists have been Ezra Ames, Thomas Cole, Asher B. Du-

rand, George Inness, Homer D. Martin, Henry Inman, Alexander Wyant, Frederic Remington, John La Farge, John James Audubon, and Edward Lamson Henry.

Writers and poets have included Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Herman Melville, William Cullen Bryant, Walt Whitman, Henry James, Bret Harte, John Howard Payne, and John Burroughs.

The State's inventors were Robert Fulton, Samuel F. B. Morse, Jethro Wood, George Westinghouse, John Wesley Hyatt, George Eastman, Glenn H. Curtiss.

Outstanding leaders include John Brown, Gerrit Smith, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Jacob Riis, and Dr. Andrew S. Draper.

The State has furnished six of the Nation's Presidents—Martin Van Buren, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Millard Fillmore, Chester A. Arthur, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. Also, eight Vice-presidents, 11 Justices of the Supreme Court, 11 Secretaries of State, 11 Secretaries of the Treasury and many distinguished Senators, Representatives, Ambassadors, and others. Governor DeWitt Clinton is considered the Father of the Erie Canal, and Theodore Roosevelt was chiefly responsible for the Panama Canal.

The Declaration of Independence was ratified at White Plains July 9, 1776; the first Constitution adopted in Kingston April 20, 1777. Alexander Hamilton of New York was a leading champion of the Federal Constitution which was ratified at Poughkeepsie in 1788, and New York was the 11th State to follow suit.

In World War I New York State gave to the military service more than 500,000 men and World War II saw a total of 1,638,044 men and women in service. Production of war materials amounted to 11.3% of all war contracts awarded.

The State has long been noted for its progressive legislation. Many of its measures have been used as models in other States. These include: abolition of slavery (1799); abolition of feudal land tenures (1846); compulsory education (1874); first State Civil Service system (1883); creation of the State Forest Preserve (1894); Act unifying State Education System (1904); establishment of the Public Service Commission (1907); and non-occupational disability benefits (1949).

Other laws have provided for regulation

of banking, insurance, medicine, factory safety, regulation of child labor, workmen's compensation, old age pensions, minimum wage legislation forbidding discrimination of employment, and many more.

The State has more than 8,000 lakes and ponds. Numerous islands are within the State, including Manhattan, Staten Island, Long Island, Governor's and Bedloe's, Grand and Goat, Thousand Islands, and Valcour Island in Lake Champlain.

The State is mountainous in the East, level or hilly in the West and South. The highest peak, Mt. Marcy, is in the Adirondacks—5,344 feet high. In the Catskills, Slide Mountain reaches 4,205 feet. The Shawangunk Mountains' highest summit is at Sam's Point, 2,218 feet. The Highlands of the Hudson are justly famed for their sharp declivities and panoramic views—chief peaks are Breakneck, Storm King, Crow's Nest, and Anthony's Nose.

Chief waterfalls are the Genesee Gorge, Watkin's Glen, and Taughannock Falls. Principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, Niagara, Genesee, St. Lawrence, Susquehanna, and Delaware.

There are 116 colleges and universities in the State, 294 private academies, 358 Central schools, besides schools in 4,360 separate school districts.

New York State is truly a vacation land, having millions of acres of State Parks and maintaining 670 miles of hiking trails, 170 lean-tos, 31 free camp sites, and 600 miles of perpetual public fishing rights.

Among the unique natural wonders are Niagara Falls, Genesee Gorge, Taughannock Falls, Watkins Glen, Thousand Islands, Ausable Chasm, Finger Lakes, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Hudson and Mohawk Valleys. Here also are the famed Chautauqua Institution, Letchworth Park, Statue of Liberty, West Point, and many historic forts and colonial buildings which have been restored and are maintained by the State. Here are the homes of William H. Seward and Clara Barton, the Holland Land Office, and the Baseball Hall of Fame.

It is impossible to write in a limited space more than a mere sketch of what makes New York great, but here the people have set up a State government through which the rules of the game are set and enforced, but they have complete freedom to work, live, and play, without the deadening effects of a dictatorial bureaucracy.

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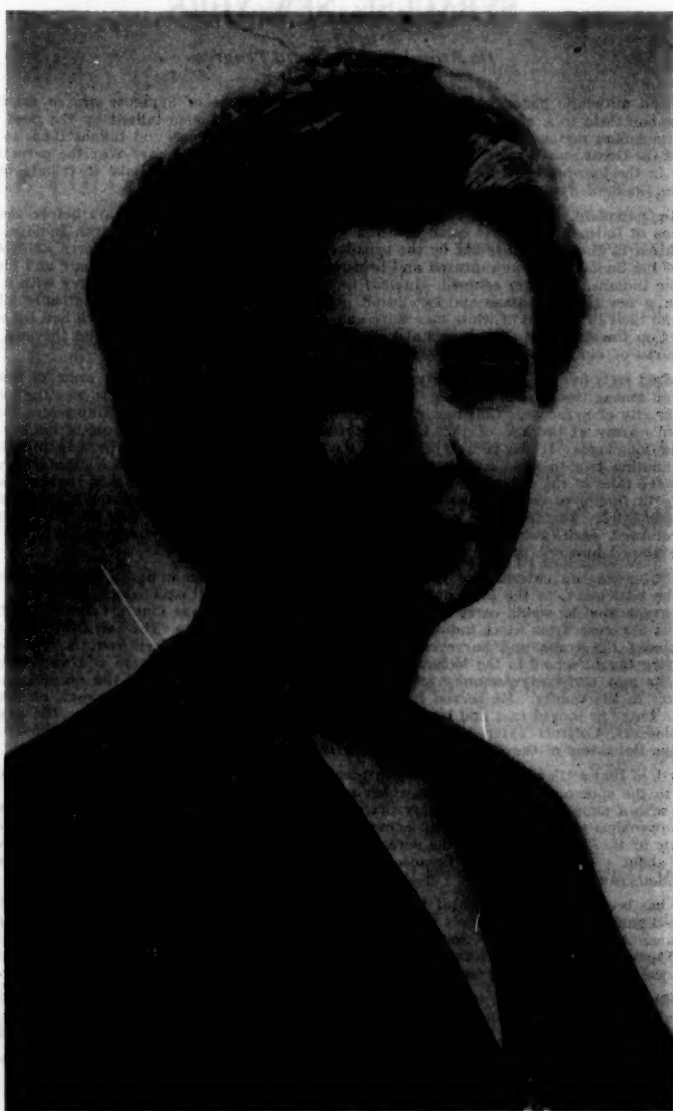
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MRS. EDGAR B. COOK

NEW YORK STATE REGENT, 1950-1953



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This page contributed by Mrs. Cook's "Official Family," the members of the New York State Chapter of the International Association of University Women.

Comfort Tyler Chapter Presents

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Its Proud Heritage and Progress

Legends and authentic historical facts concerning the early days of Syracuse are so fascinating it is difficult to confine them to a given space. This we know, Hiawatha, immortalized by the poet Longfellow, lived in the Onondaga region among the Indian tribes of the Five Nations and taught them to be faithful to the laws of the Great Spirit. For two hundred years before the Revolutionary War the perpetual fire was kept burning in the long-house of the Onondagas on the shores of Onondaga Lake in tribute to Hiawatha, this within the limits of Syracuse today.

Samuel DeChamplain, the fighting explorer, set foot on Onondaga soil 160 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He came with ten white men and an army of Huron Indians, fought and was defeated, not by the Onondagas but by the usually peaceful Oneldas. Earlier, Pierre Radisson had come to the land of the Onondagas, was captured and because of their fancy for his blond hair and blue eyes was adopted by the Indians. He later escaped. In 1657 he returned to the Onondaga country with a small band of Frenchmen, a few Huron Indians and two Jesuit priests. The Hurons were systematically killed but the two Jesuits and their little band of white men were able to reach the French Fort, which had been established a year earlier on the shores of Onondaga Lake. A replica of the Fort now stands on the site, one of the proud landmarks of our history.

One hundred sixty-five years ago a wiry, courageous and diplomatic little man came to Onondaga, the only white man among the restless Indians. He established a one-man settlement. It was the nucleus which has become the city of Syracuse. That hardy man, Ephraim Webster, born in New Hampshire, was a soldier in Washington's army at the age of 15. He brought supplies with him and set up a brisk and friendly trade with the Onondagas. It was he who persuaded the first family group to settle permanently in Onondaga. While on a hunting trip to the east Webster stopped to rest at the home of Asa Danforth who became fascinated by the tales of the Onondaga country and when Webster returned he asked the Chief's permission for the Danforth family to come to the little settlement. With Danforth came their young schoolmaster friend, Comfort Tyler. The following year Comfort Tyler and Asa Danforth, Jr., went back east to visit. When they returned, each brought with him a young wife, thus broadening the foundation of civilization, which has developed into one of the major cities of the land.

Comfort Tyler was an enterprising young man. Early mornings he went to the salt springs, several miles from the settlement, to the lake shore, carrying a huge iron kettle in which salt water was boiled. After it was evaporated he would carry home the resulting salt. So it was Comfort Tyler who fathered the salt industry in Syracuse, from which industry the city came to be known as "The Salt City." It was Comfort Tyler who blazed the trails and surveyed the first roads in the Onondaga country, for he was well educated, having taught school in the Mohawk country. His abilities were notable and he held a succession of offices in the now thriving community. He was County Clerk, a member of the State Legislature and first postmaster in the county. He served in the Revolutionary War and held the rank of Colonel in the War of 1812. Later he moved east and became one of the promoters of the Erie Canal. The names of these two hardy pioneers, Comfort Tyler and Asa Danforth, are being perpetuated in the names of the two Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Syracuse.

The growth of that settlement has doubtless surpassed the dreams of men and women who followed those early trails, to the spot on Onondaga Lake which is now the City of Syracuse. In 1825 the village was incorporated with a population of 500. Today the population of Greater Syracuse is over 340,000. Because Syracuse is approximately the geographical center of the State it became, literally, the crossroads of the State, not only of the highways, but of the several railroads and waterways. The Erie and Oswego canals were opened about a century ago and because of the low transportation costs they gave marked impetus to the industrial growth of the city.

Syracuse has been called "The Hub of the Empire State." From its factories are shipped, in all directions and to all parts of the globe, widely diversified products such as Air Conditioning, Machinery, Washing Machines, Cans, Automobile Gears, Soda-ash, Fine China, Agricultural Implements, Candles, Electrical Equipment, Typewriters, and many others. These factors and the pioneer spirit of hospitality which has held through the years has made Syracuse known as "The Convention City."

The educational and cultural prominence of Syracuse is widely recognized. Syracuse University, ninth in size among colleges and universities of the country, is rated among the first in academic standards and ideals. LeMoyne College, Central New York's Jesuit College, follows the Jesuit code of Liberal Education.

We are proud of Syracuse and of the citizens who have guided its growth and of those who hold its destiny in their hands.

H. S. L.

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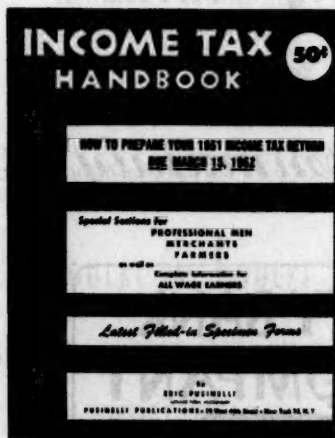
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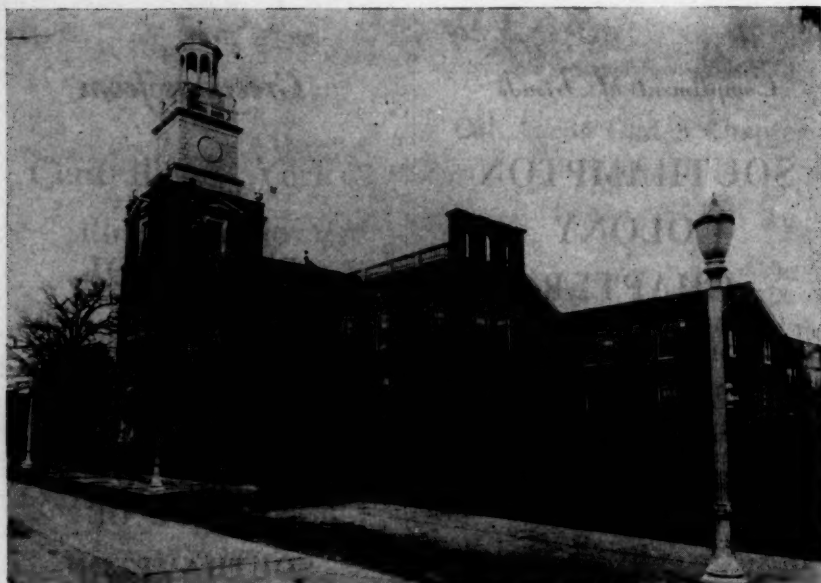
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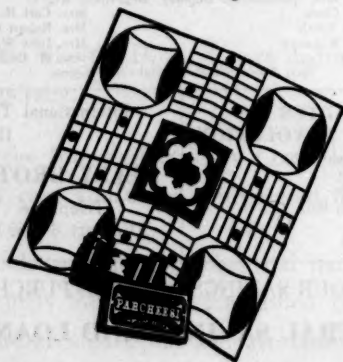
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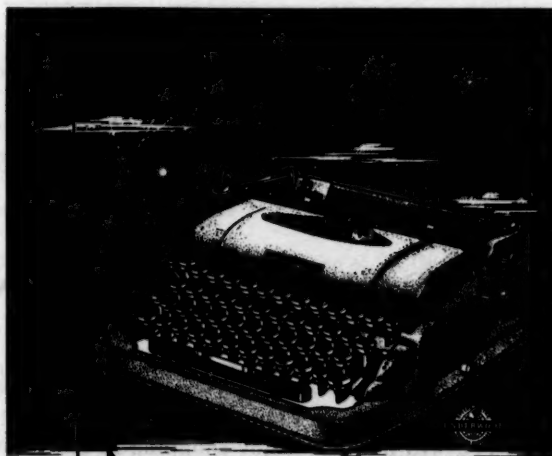
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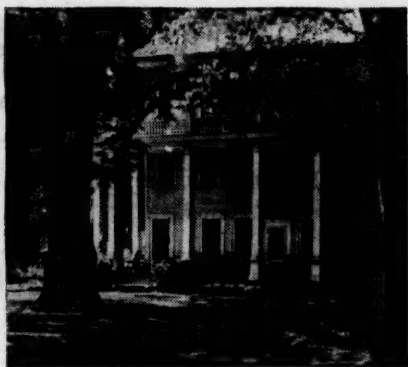
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"Let's Indulge Ourselves and Be Non-Global, Just for Today"

Sometimes the Muse runs shallow
 But I always find a rhyme
 For the old New York State Chairmen
 As we meet yet one more time.
 The backward view grows longer
 As we add another year
 Though the work we did goes marching on
 We fall back to the rear.
 Such work is sorely needed
 You know the way things are
 To help the world and help ourselves
 Follow the D. A. R.
 We truly love our foreign friends
 We show it every day
 But after we have helped them all
 The DAR's for the U. S. A.

Although we're far from perfect
 We can strive to make us so
 But anyway, without this land
 How would the free world go?

They say it's only One World
 All divisions we must ban
 But today—and at this table—
 Let's just be AMERICAN.

Do you think this is "God's Country"?
 Do you think THAT FLAG is bright?
 Do you think you're mighty lucky?
**LET ME TELL YOU, FRIENDS,
 YOU'RE RIGHT!!**

Adelaide L. (Mrs. Frank B.) Cuff
 New York State Recording Secretary
 Former State Chairman, Press Relations

D. A. R. to the Rescue

The following item from the column of Hugh Park, published in the *Atlanta Journal*, of Atlanta, Ga., on November 10, was sent to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE by several Georgia Daughters:

A charming elderly lady who lives in a town near a Georgia air base was driving home one day from an out-of-town visit when she decided to take a short cut and go by the laundry.

It was a strange neighborhood for her and the paved road seemed to be extremely wide. She heard a couple of whistles and people calling to her and decided that she must be among a very democratic group.

Then a jeep swerved up and halted her car. In it was an M. P., his flushed face showing his irritation. "Lady, don't you know you're in a restricted area?" he demanded. "Where are you going?"

"I'm going to the laundry."

"Well, you're on the air base now. Don't you see those planes? Suppose you got hit by one?" He studied her with renewed suspicion, "Who are you anyway?"

The little woman drew herself up behind the wheel, "I am a D. A. R."

"D. A. R? What's that?"

Seeing that he wasn't kidding, the trespasser replied with dignified authority, "That's one of the oldest and most patriotic branches of the government."

"Well, look," the M. P.'s voice had a new tone, "I had to leave my station for a minute—that's the way you got past the gate—but if you won't report me, I won't report you."

They shook on it.

Greetings

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BY DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA

In the Registrar General's office are nearly two thousand bound volumes of application papers. These books are in constant use by the members of the staff. In the spring, it was brought to my attention that about one hundred and fifty of these had no backs and several were held together by large elastic bands. There was the ever-present danger that a paper might be lost.

It was suggested that Chapters might like to rebind a volume at a cost of four dollars each and attached to the inside cover would be placed a book plate giving the name of the contributor assuming the cost of re-binding that volume.

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A native Mandan elm from North Dakota, chosen to replace the famous George Washington elm which for many years stood in front of the entrance to the Senate Wing of the National Capitol in Washington, has been shipped by the Greater North Dakota Association. Dedication services will be held during the Spring.

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Harry J. Anslinger is the Treasury Department's Commissioner of Narcotics and the U. S. Representative on the United Nations Narcotic Commission. Experts at international conferences on narcotics regard him as the greatest living authority on the world's narcotic traffic.

Dorothy Thompson, widely acclaimed as a writer, columnist and lecturer, has been especially commended for some of her recent articles opposing world citizenship and internationalism.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, a member of the National Society's Advisory Committee, is on the Senate Committees on Finance and Labor and Public Welfare.

Alfred B. Garges is the husband of a well-known District of Columbia member, who has served as Chairman of the House Committee and twice as Regent of the Frances Scott Chapter.

Elizabeth Davidson (Mrs. Losh O.) Harbaugh resides at Ironton, Ohio.

Frances Goggin (Mrs. Lucien) Maltby is a member of Capt. John McKinley Chapter of Lexington, Ky. She is a descendant of General Nelson and author of many articles.

Elizabeth E. (Mrs. Charles E.) McNabb is Historian of Prince Georges County Chapter, District of Columbia.

Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 33)

give the number of votes cast for or against a question if the vote was by ballot or by division of the Assembly. In other words, she must state what was done.

For the members who asked these questions as to what could be done to make up for the Recording Secretary's negligence during their three years in office, your Parliamentarian feels that the officers of these administrations might meet and work out from memory the business transacted during that time, and, with the help of the Treasurer of each Chapter, it seems it might be possible to formulate some kind of a record of those years from which the minutes are missing. But the work they do should state that it has been compiled from memory so that the Chapters may have some kind of a record for the future.

FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

Happy New Year to each of you. And a very SPECIAL happy year in appreciation of the splendid piece of work you have done with your Magazine.

Virginia, Alabama, Florida and New York have all given us something to think about in their wide display of advertisements from their respective States. They have proved to us that advertisements can be secured and have sent out a challenge to the other States as they take their place in sponsoring certain months for the advertising of their industries, their hotels, eating places and shops. This will show the entire United States and many foreign countries the advantage found in living in their home States.

So I shall take this time and space to say to you, in the beginning of this year, that we bow in gratitude for your splendid cooperation in all of our projects for the Magazine.

When you read the reports by our Editor, you will know you had a big part in making them possible.

Let us continue to "tell the world," through the pages of our Magazine, the advantages and opportunities of living in America.

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Hoy L. Gupton, *National Chairman*

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QUIZ PROGRAM

1. How much are the annual D.A.R. membership dues to be sent to the Treasurer General?
2. What do the stars signify on the American Flag?
3. Give the plural of Madame.
4. In what year were the modern Olympic games first held?
5. What city has streets paved with gold?
6. When should annual D.A.R. dues be received in Washington?
7. What do the stripes on the American Flag symbolize?
8. Did Luther Burbank invent the grapefruit by grafting?
9. What was the earlier name of New York?
10. Which city in the United States is the largest?

ANSWERS

1. \$2.00.
2. The star is a symbol of the heavens and the divine goal to which man has aspired from the beginning of time.
3. Mesdames; abbreviated, Mmes.
4. 1896.
5. Dawson City, in Yukon.
6. By January 1.
7. Stripes are symbolic of rays of light emanating from the sun. They represent the 13 original colonies.
8. No, it is not a manufactured fruit.
9. New Amsterdam.
10. New York City.

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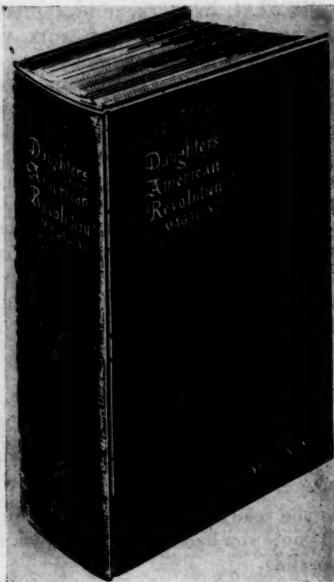
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Queries

(Continued from page 62)

Williams-Worthington—Josiah Williams b. Va. (where?) Sept. 22, 1786; d. Marion Co. (?) Ohio, Nov. 26, 1826; was son of John and Rebecca (?) Williams. He m. in Franklin Co., Ohio, 1813, Comfort Worthington (Weatherington) dau. of John and Margaret (?) Worthington (Weatherington). She was b. in Va. (where?) 1793; d. Mar. 30, 1847, Fayette Co., Ill. Need dates and places of b., m., d. of Comfort Worthington's parents, Josiah Williams' parents, and any early family inf.—Mrs. W. E. Harnish, 718 South Lynn St., Champaign, Ill.



Answers

Turner—In answer to query of Mrs. Arthur Winders in April Magazine reg., name Turner, I have ft. mostly from old Turner Family Magazine. James Turner, who d. 1793, came and settled in Bedford Co., Va., at an early period; was poss. of considerable real estate. In 1761 he made deeds conveying to his ch. and sons-in-law tracts of land in severalty; his wife, no doubt, had departed life, as she did not unite in the conveyances.

Issue: Ruth, m. Moses Hurt; Mary, m. John Hampton; Isaiah; Admire, who d. 1818, m. Sally. His will dated 8-27-1818, prob. in Bedford Co. Ct., 9-28-1818; Wm. Leftwich, Jr., and Admire Turner, app. exors.; (Admire and Sally were par. of Lucy, Frances, Benjamin, Mary Ann, Lewis, Admire, Milly, Sally, George and Jubal.) Elijah, Sr., who d. 1820, m. Sarah; Nathan; James, Richard, who m. Nancy Johns.—Miss Rose May Turner, 5524 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis 19, Minn.

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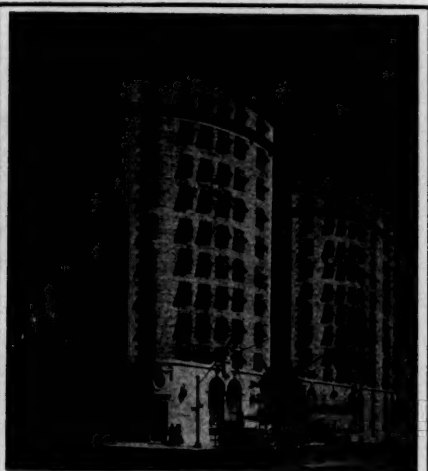
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